The New-York Times.

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DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

A FEW WORDS OF PRACTICAL ADVICE, BY DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," and "Kindred Diseases of the Mucous Membrane," &c., &c.

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In many cases of deafness that present themselves to us for treatment, the loss of hearing can be clearly traced to some trifling aural complaint which commenced during infancy or childhood, and which was allowed to run its course unchecked and unattended, though the whole difficulty might have been completely removed by a few weeks' suitable treatment applied in time. Parents and others having the care of children incur indeed a grave responsibility if they fail to procure competent medical advice in cases where so precious a sense as that of hearing is involved. Often there are no visible symptoms denoting a diseased condition of the ear. The child merely suffers from a slight but growing indistinctness of hearing, which assumes the appearance of inattention, or absent-mindedness, and necessitates a frequent repetition of questions before a correct answer is elicited. The real cause of this apparent inattention is scarcely ever suspected, and we know of many instances where children have been cruelly and persistently punished by parents and teachers for inattention, carelessness or stupidity, when the fault was entirely due to defective hearing, a fact which was ultimately discovered by accident or revealed by a scientific examination. It would be well, therefore, in all cases where a child appears habitually inattentive, or frequently fails to catch the meaning of words when addressed in an ordinary tone of voice, to institute a proper investigation of the condition of the hearing power.

DISCHARGE FROM THE EAR.

While there may be some excuse for neglect under the foregoing circumstance, owing to the absence of any noticeable features calculated to arouse suspicion, no such excuse can be urged in cases of discharge from the ear, for the disease at once reveals itself to the eye and to smell, being, in fact, as offensive to one sense as it is to the other.

The discharge usually results from some inflammatory process of the ear, produced by scarlet fever, measles, cold or other cause, and varies in different cases, and even in the same individual, at different times. Usually it is a thick, purulent, greenish-yellow matter, occasionally streaked with blood. At times it is of a viscid and ropy nature, and again it may resemble melted cheese in appearance and consistency.

In some cases it merely coats the lining of the auditory canal, while in others it is so copious as to pour from the ear, and then excoriates the surrounding tissue, which presents a raw and inflamed appearance.

The discharge is always characterized by a musty, fetid odor, but in some cases it is so highly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself and to others.

Discharge from the ear, if allowed to continue for any length of time, is dangerous both to hearing and to the system generally. In some cases it occasions total deafness, while in all the hearing suffers to a more or less extent, and none escape without some notable injury to the hearing power. Aside from its effects on hearing, the disease is apt to give rise to Neuralgia, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, and other nervous disturbances, results scarcely to be wondered at when we consider the close proximity of the diseased aural cavity to the great nervous centre, the brain, to which the inflammation or ulceration might be communicated with fatal consequences.

Many parents neglect the diseased condition of their children's ears, in the hope that they would outgrow the difficulty. No hope has ever proved more fallacious. It is the experience of all aurists of repute, that diseases of the ear are not benefited by the growth of the child; that spontaneous cures scarcely if ever take place, but that on the contrary, as the child grows up the disease becomes more and more developed and confirmed, and more destructive to hearing. It is, alas, too often the case that by the time the parents are forced to perceive the culpable imprudence of their neglect in this respect, irreparable mischief has been done, and valuable hearing has been lost, which probably no amount of human skill can entirely restore.

TREATMENT.

It should be borne in mind that in affections of the ear, procrastination is fraught with the greatest danger to hearing, and that "let alone" theories are calculated to result in serious injury. We cannot too strongly condemn the practice of those physicians who, through ignorance or carelessness, advise patients to let diseases of the ear alone, and endeavor to inspire confidence in the healing process of nature. In our experience we have had repeated demonstrations of the fact that such advice is nothing short of malpractice, and deserving of the severest censure.

In their earlier stages diseases of the ear yield readily to skillful medical attendance, and even in cases of long standing, and where the hearing is seriously impaired, an entire cure can often be effected by appropriate means.

Desirable results, however, can only be expected from the attendance of a physician who has made himself familiar with the subject by special study, and who has acquired sufficient practical experience to gain a mastery over aural diseases. Medical science cannot be held responsible for the frequent failures or possible injury resulting from treatment when administered by incompetent or inexperienced hands.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has made diseases of the ear his particular study for nearly twenty years, and in the course of his practice achieved unusual success in many difficult cases, and even in some of a seemingly hopeless character. To any one interested he is prepared to furnish references of the highest respectability, to parties who have been under his professional care, in proof of his assertion.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be daily consulted from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. at his residence, No. 106 West 34th-st.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Excitement in Salt Lake at a Murder Trial.

Two of Dr. Robinson's Murderers Positively Identified.

Fire and Loss of Life by Falling Walls in Mansfield, Ohio.

Mazatlan Still Held by the Mexican Revolutionists.

Juarez Successful at Other Points on the Pacific.

Capitulating Officers of the French Army Punished.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Trial of the Murderers of Dr. Robinson in 1866—Positive Identification of Two of Them.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 14.—JOHN BREASURE, the fourth man charged with being one of the murderers of Dr. ROBINSON in 1866, was arrested this morning, and all the four accused were brought before Judge McKEAN for examination. The testimony was startling. One witness testified to having seen the deed committed. He was only a short distance from the spot at the time, and positively identified JOHN L. BLYTHE and JAMES TOMS as two of the murderers. The victim was first struck with a short sword upon the head, and in falling was shot under the left eye. The witness described the whole affair as he saw it from the shadow of a fence, the night being a bright moonlight one. The Court-room was densely crowded, and upon the identification of BLYTHE and TOMS there was much excitement. Further hearing was postponed until to-morrow morning.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Burning of a Building in Mansfield, Ohio—A Man and Woman Killed by Falling Walls.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—The *Times & Chronicle* has a special from Mansfield, Ohio, today, which says that H. C. HODGES' three-story brick building, on North Park-street, in this city, was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning. The building was occupied as a grocery and leather store, printing offices and law office. The loss is about $25,000; the building is insured for $12,000 in Western companies; the stock is insured for $12,000, mostly in Eastern companies. While half a dozen persons were carrying articles out of a saloon in a wooden building, the walls of the brick building adjoining fell, smashing the wooden building to the ground, killing JOHN KLEIN, Jr., and Miss MATTHIS, daughter of the proprietor of the saloon, and dangerously injuring another man.

MEXICO.

Mazatlan Still Held by Rebels—The Pacific Coast Generally in Favor of Juarez.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The Mexican revolutionists still hold Mazatlan, and are fortifying it to resist the attack of the troops raised in Sinaloa by Gov. BUCKNA. Lower California, Sonora, Colima and Guernero are quiet. The advices from the Pacific Coast of Mexico on the whole are favorable to the Juarez Government.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Report of the Commission to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Southern Claims Commission made their report to Congress to-day. They say that, deeming the act of Congress under which they were appointed as intended to apply to matters of municipal legislation, and not to affect rights standing upon international law, they hold that where the claimant was an alien when the claim accrued, his naturalization since the war does not remove his disability. Also, that the party claiming to be loyal must prove his loyalty. This is a fact to be established by proof, and is not to be presumed. Voluntary residence in an insurrectionary State during the war is *prima facie* evidence of disloyalty, and must be rebutted by satisfactory evidence. Claims have come from those who served in the rebel army, and the Commissioners hold that such service is proof of disloyalty.

The whole number of claims presented up to the end of November is 10,099, and the entire amount $26,599,000. The number of claims not exceeding in amount $3,000 is 8,800, and the number exceeding that amount, 1,299—the 8,800 claims averaging about $1,350. Each amount to about $11,880. The 1,290 larger claims amount to $14,629,000. The Commissioners transmit reports on 580 cases which they have examined and decided. The number disallowed for want of satisfactory proof of loyal adherence to the cause and Government of the United States is about 230. Some were rejected for insufficient proof upon the material points. The whole number rejected is 256. Of the claimants found loyal, forty have served in the Union Army, some have aided our military operations as scouts and guides, while others have been arrested and imprisoned, and cruelly treated by the rebels. Among those whose claims have been disallowed, about forty served in the rebel army, and some as guards at Andersonville. Others have civil offices under the Confederacy, or furnished supplies to the rebel army, or voted for the ordinances of secession, or sworn allegiance to the Confederate Government, or have otherwise given aid and comfort to the rebellion. In the cases decided, and herewith reported, the amount claimed is $1,656,357; the amount allowed is $344,168; and the amount disallowed $1,312,189.

Capture of Two Express-Car Robbers After a Severe Fight.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 14.—A private dispatch from ALLAN PINKERTON states that, after a severe fight, two of the men who robbed the express-car on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad some two months ago were captured on Monday last near Verona, Mo., by detectives. During the past two months the Southern Express Company has had a number of detectives on the track for these men. One of the robbers is still at large.

A Double Murder in Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 14.—The steamer *City of Halifax* arrived to-night, bringing news of a terrible double murder. Three weeks ago a woman named GEHAN was found dead at Spaniards Bay under suspicious circumstances. A jury investigated the case and returned a verdict of death from natural causes. Police Inspector FOLEY, of St. Johns, went to Spaniards Bay and demanded another inquest, which was held, with the same result. Still unsatisfied, FOLEY remained and worked up the case. He learned that a brother of the woman, named GARRET SAYERS, who had been supported by her husband, was missing. After a long search FOLEY found SAYER'S body buried in a dung-heap and horribly mutilated. GEHAN, the husband of the woman, and a servant girl named HAMILTON, were arrested on evidence not made public, but understood to be conclusive, that both Mrs. GEHAN and her brother were murdered by the two prisoners.

EUROPE.

Investigating Capitulations by the French Armies—The Orleans Princes—The Ex-Empress Eugenie at Gibraltar.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—In the National Assembly, today, Gen. CISSEY, Minister of War, made a statement in explanation of the delays of the Commission which was some time since appointed to inquire into the capitulations of the French fortifications and armies during the late war. The Minister said the Commission had examined into the facts connected with the surrender of six fortresses of a secondary character, the commandants of which have been sentenced to undergo punishment according to army regulation. On Saturday the Commission will commence an investigation into the capitulation of the fortress and army of Sedan, and subsequently will turn their attention to Metz.

It is reported that the ORLEANS Princes have determined to take their seats in the Assembly at an early day, and that they will, when there, act with the party of the Right Centre.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The *Provinzial Correspondenz* regards the message of President THIERS to the Assembly as a fresh pledge of the pacific intentions of the French Government.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—The Ex-Empress EUGENIE has gone to Gibraltar, where she will take passage for England.

MRS. WHARTON'S TRIAL.

Testimony of the Nurse of Gen. Ketchum—Argument on the Admission of Mr. Van Ness' Evidence.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 14.—The trial of Mrs. WHARTON was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. HARRY W. SNOWDEN was called: Witness resides in Baltimore; has known Mrs. WHARTON since last Spring; did not know Gen. KETCHUM; on the 28th of June went to nurse a sick man in Mrs. WHARTON'S house, and was summoned by her to the room of Gen. KETCHUM; started to go, and Dr. WILLIAMS then appeared and accompanied witness; Gen. KETCHUM seemed very ill; witness described minutely Gen. KETCHUM'S symptoms; in the judgment of witness, Gen. KETCHUM was in continuous convulsions, clutching at intervals his throat, breast and stomach; shortly after half-past twelve o'clock Mrs. WHARTON stated to Mrs. HUTTON that she had prepared Gen. KETCHUM'S medicine, and at Mrs. WHARTON'S request, witness administered the dose. (Dr. WILLIAMS was here called to the stand, and he prepared a dose of yellow jessamine, such as be prescribed for Gen. KETCHUM.) Witness, resuming, stated that the medicine, as now prepared by Dr. WILLIAMS, did not have the same appearance as the dose prepared by Mrs. WHARTON, and administered by him to Gen. KETCHUM, which had a thick or cloudy lead-colored appearance, whereas the preparation now before him was clear and transparent; forty additional drops were added to the preparation, and it was still unlike that given to Gen. KETCHUM; witness noticed as a peculiar circumstance that when the spoon was in Gen. KETCHUM'S mouth, it was clenched so as to start a front tooth from the socket and make it bleed; was present when chloroform and chloral was administered; it seemed to relieve his agony and quiet him.

On cross-examination the witness stated that he had placed tartar emetic in a tumbler with jessamine and water, and it did not produce the color he observed in the dose administered by him to Gen. KETCHUM; witness said that laudanum was also placed in a tumbler with tartar emetic and jessamine, and that mixture produced a brown color, which in some lights might have appeared gray or lead color.

EUGENE VAN NESS testified that he has resided in Baltimore about eighteen years; has known Mrs. WHARTON about nine years; was at her house about the 24th of June, while Gen. KETCHUM was there.

Mr. SYESTER—Do not answer the question I am about to ask you until you have heard from the Court. I wish you to state to the jury how you came to be at Mrs. WHARTON'S house on that day, if well or sick, and describe your feelings and symptoms fully, and how you happened to be taken sick there?

The defense objected, and a long argument ensued, which continued to the hour of adjournment.

Messrs. HAGENER and THOMAS, for the defense, claimed that facts in regard to a criminal act could not be received in evidence to sustain a charge of alleged subsequent unlawful action which had no connection with the former, and that it was not competent to place before the jury sworn to try the case of Gen. KETCHUM, the facts in the case of VAN NESS, which was now pending under separate and distinct indictment from, and had no connection whatever with, the case now on trial. The prosecution contended that, as they relied upon circumstantial evidence, it was proper to introduce the testimony of Mr. VAN NESS, in order to show the presence of poison in the house of the prisoner, and as an important link in the chain of circumstances by which they expected to connect the prisoner with the poisoning of Gen. KETCHUM, and claimed that the testimony of Mr. VAN NESS was properly a part of the *res gestæ*. Attorney-General SYESTER closed for the State, after which the Court adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14—7 P. M.—The low barometer in New-York State has moved north-eastward beyond our stations. The high barometer in the North-west has moved south-east into the Ohio Valley, and is now stretching north-eastward. Cloud and snow have prevailed in New-England and Western New-York and Pennsylvania. Brisk winds have prevailed for a short time in these regions, where north-west winds and rising barometer are now reported. Partially cloudy and clear weather have prevailed on the Atlantic coast, from Connecticut to North Carolina and westward. An area of low barometer has developed in the Gulf, and an area of north-easterly winds and rain has advanced north-westward to South Carolina. The barometer has fallen during the day in the North-west, with south-westerly wind and threatening weather. The barometer in Oregon has begun to fall with southerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer and rain will probably advance on Friday north-easterly along the Atlantic coast, north-westerly winds back to north-east in New-York and New-England, and the barometer fall with increasing southerly winds from the upper lakes westward; rising barometer with cool northerly winds extend from Alabama westward; falling barometer and cloudy weather on the Oregon coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coasts this evening.

A Brutal Outrage in Burnside, Conn.—Reward for the Ruffian.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 14.—A tramp entered a house in Burnside, today, asking for something to eat, and for work. The occupant of the house, an old lady seventy years old, while giving him some drink, was seized by the ruffian, overpowered and outraged. Two hundred dollars reward is offered for his arrest. He has very dark hair and complexion, black eyes, black slouched hat, long frock, rough and seedy, thirty to thirty-five years old.

The Kuklux Trial—More Indictments Found.

COLUMBIA, S. S., Dec. 14.—In the Kuklux trial, today, the Court was chiefly occupied in hearing witnesses for the defense, who testified to the alarm and excitement among all classes in York County, caused by the organization of a negro militia. The Grand Jury today found true bills against several more of the alleged conspirators of York County.

Wreck at the Entrance to Halifax Harbor.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 14.—The bark *Breamish*, with coal, from Little Glace Bay, for Halifax and New-York, went ashore this morning at Devil's Island, at the entrance of this harbor. The carpenter and a seaman got into a boat to examine the shore, but the painter parted, and the boat has not since been seen. The mate got into the other boat, which was upset, but he was washed ashore safely. The rest of the crew are still on board the vessel, which is in a bad position. Assistance has been sent.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, DEC. 15—4 A. M.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Further Hopeful Reports About the Prince of Wales.

He Visibly Increases in Strength and Takes Food.

Contradiction of the Recall of Minister Schenck—End of the Telegraph Strike—The Londonderry Disturbances.

ALBERT EDWARD.

Latest About the Prince—Favorable Symptoms Manifested—He Takes Food and is Stronger.

LONDON, Dec. 15—5 A. M.—Later dispatches from Sandringham say the Prince of WALES is decidedly better, and takes his food well. His strength is greater, and there are strong hopes of continued progress toward recovery. The Queen and Princess LOUISE yesterday visited the groom of the Prince, who is improving. The Italiam Embassy in London telegraphs to King VICTOR EMMANUEL upon the issue of every bulletin. Crowds gather in front of the Mansion House and Marlborough House and cheer loudly when bulletins of a favorable character are posted. The later reports from the Prince have greatly relieved the public mind.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Recall of Mr. Schenck Contradicted—The Telegraph Strike Closed—Suppression of the Londonderry Disturbances.

LONDON, Dec. 15—5 A. M.—The *Times* this morning contradicts the report that the United States Government intends recalling Hon. R. C. SCHENCK Minister to England.

Nearly all the telegraph operators who recently struck have resumed work.

The Government intends suppressing all outdoor demonstrations at Londonderry, and troops have been dispatched to that place to suppress all disorders that may arise.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Unconditional Surrender of the Board of Police—The Parade Permitted and the Police Only Ordered to Prevent a Breach of the Peace—Now Call from the Society.

Another meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to consider the vexed question of the Sunday parade of the Internationals. The entire Board was present, including the Mayor, and after assembling in the room of President SMITH, the first business presented was a motion to admit the reporters who were assembled in the anteroom. This motion, however, only obtained the votes of Mayor HALL and Commissioner BARR, and was consequently defeated. Commissioner BOSWORTH then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That so much of the order of the 8th inst. relating to the parade of the International Societies as directs the Superintendent to take the necessary measures to prevent the parade on Sunday, in case the Societies should insist on parading on that day, be and it is hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the Superintendent be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary measures to prevent a breach of the peace on the occasion of such procession, and to protect the public from disorder and violence.

In supporting these resolutions, Commissioner BOSWORTH said:

By the law of this State Sunday is recognized as a Divine institution. There are numerous statutes prohibiting its profanation by specifying a multiplicity of acts which they declare it shall be unlawful to do on that day. These include all servile labor and work, except works of charity. They prohibit traveling on that day, and, of course, prohibit political processions. The statutes expressly prohibit any and every person from "obstructing the free passage of any highway to any place of public worship within the distance" of two miles of the place where any religious society shall be actually assembled for religious worship, or from disturbing the order and solemnity of the meeting by indecent behavior, within or by noise outside of it. The Police force is especially directed "to enforce every law relating to the observance of Sunday," as well as to preserve the public peace. The procession which proposed to parade on the 10th inst. was a political procession; and, for aught that appears, the procession might be on some day when it could be had without shocking the religious sense of the community, or violating any law, human or divine, or disturbing societies engaged in religious worship. By the published programme the procession was to commence its march at 2 P. M. The line of march being some three miles, embraces about as many houses of religious worship as could be found on any line of the same length. In many of these places the exercises commence at 3½, and persons going to and engaged in worship in some of them, would necessarily be disturbed. This Board was asked to protect the religious societies from disturbance on that day. They asked what the law secures to them as an absolute right, and the statute directs the Police to enforce the observance of these laws. I think the International Societies, if left to their own counsels, uninfluenced by advice and appeals to popular prejudice from those not of their order, would have respected the law and had their parade on some other day. But it so happens that the secular Press of this City, with but few exceptions, condemn the order as a violation of the rights of the citizen, as ill-timed and arbitrary, and in effect advise the Internationalists to parade, regardless of the law and of the order. As the matter is now presented it is not a case where only those who originally would have formed the procession persist in an avowed purpose to violate the law, but so much of the entire community as these journals represent as to convictions, feelings, and purposes, co-operate with the Internationalists, and in effect, or in express terms, urge them to parade regardless of consequences. Under such circumstances any violent resistance which may be made to the order, and any deplorable casualties that might unfortunately occur in enforcing it, would be due full as much to the advice and encouragement thus unexpectedly tendered to the Internationalists, as to them, if left to form their own conclusions as to duty and propriety, without this extraneous influence. Under such circumstances it is more discreet, in my judgment, for the Police Commissioners not to use force to prevent the parade, than to prevent it, with the possible loss of life of the innocent as well as the guilty. The Legislature, by such laws as may be deemed just, should regulate this whole subject of street processions, whether on week days or Sundays, by such explicit provisions that every citizen of common understanding, equally with the well-trained lawyer, may understand what is permitted and what is prohibited. The question must be met, and the Police authorities, in my judgment, would be unwise in precipitating a crisis which may end in bloodshed, by persisting in a course of action which, although legal, is evidently opposed to the feelings and convictions of the present hour of the great majority of the community. I shall therefore vote to rescind so much of the order as instructs the Superintendent to prevent the parade on Sunday, but shall vote to instruct him to take all necessary measures to prevent any breach of the peace, and to protect the public from violence and disorder.

Mayor HALL offered the following as a substitute for the resolutions before the Board:

Whereas, A funeral procession is contemplated for Sunday next by a Society called the International; and,

Whereas, The Society has applied to the Police for permission to sanction the parade by its due order; and,

Whereas, Other citizens have applied to the Board to prevent it.

Resolved, As the sense of this Board, that the whole subject be referred where it belongs, to the President and Superintendent, under the action of this Board, taken May 16, 1871.

After a long informal discussion the vote was taken on the amendment with the following result; Yeas—Mayor HALL, Commissioner BARR. Nays—Commissioners SMITH, MANIERRE and BOSWORTH. The Mayor then remarked:

I was not present when the original order was granted, and the first I knew of it was reading it in the papers, but I will vote for the resolution; yet I believe that the responsibility of Police acts toward the procession is still with the Superintendent and President as it was last July on a similar occasion. My vote is, therefore, really rather as a suggestion and opinion and act of judgment than a vote, but I take the full responsibility in any aspect of it. I, however, disagree with the legal conclusions of Commissioner BOSWORTH on presenting the resolution, that the Sunday laws forbid the procession. Even if they did so forbid, I think that they are laws prohibited and punished under a civil penalty, with which the Police have naught to do. Nor do I think that they relate to the City of New-York, which is covered by exclusive special enactment on the subject, and thus New-York City is impliedly exempt from the operation of the ancient Sunday laws about traveling and meeting-houses, and refer to my views of yesterday.

A vote being taken on the resolutions presented by Judge BOSWORTH, they were adopted as follows: Yeas—Commissioners BOSWORTH, BARR and Mayor HALL. Nays—Commissioners SMITH and MANIERRE.

The immediate question being thus disposed of, the Mayor presented the following

Resolved, That the Board of Police hereby memorialize the Legislature for the passage of an act regulating processions, and that Commissioner BOSWORTH be requested to submit the draft of such an act for legislative consideration, and in the meantime the Mayor submits the following for the basis thereof:

AN ACT to regulate the use by processions of streets within cities.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared lawful for all persons to form processions in, and for purposes of orderly walking or marching, to use any street or streets within any city, but subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. Any street procession and the persons forming it are hereby prohibited from using any street upon the surface of which is a railway track or tracks, by marching upon or along the said track or tracks: and the free passage of cars upon railway tracks shall not be interfered with by the formation, halt or march of any such procession, or of the persons composing it. Whenever any procession shall find it necessary to march across a railway track the portion of said procession which is so marching is likely to stop the passage of any car or cars upon said track shall come to a halt, in order to permit said car to proceed.

SEC. 3. At least within six hours preceding the forming or marching of any procession, (except one of the National Guard or of any portion thereof,) the chief officer thereof shall, in writing, notify the Mayor or Police authorities of the City of the object, purposes and time of march thereof, and it may be lawful for the said Mayor or Police authorities to designate to such procession (excepting as aforesaid) how much of the street in width it can occupy, and with especial reference to crowded thoroughfares through which said procession may move, and when so designated the chief officer of said procession shall be responsible that the designation is obeyed.

SEC. 4. No procession except for funeral, or benevolent, or religious purposes, shall be allowed on Sunday within City limits. If any Sunday procession in cities shall be accompanied with music, the said music shall cease within one block of approaching or quitting any church or meeting-house upon or adjacent to the line of march, and within which church or meeting house religious services are then occurring. No cannon or fire-arms shall be discharged on Sunday in connection with any procession except within limits of a cemetery or burial-ground, by permission of the owners thereof.

SEC. 5. Any bystander who shall unjustifiably use violence, without intent to take or without taking life, toward any person or persons within a procession shall, if convicted thereof, be punished by the Court before which he is convicted with imprisonment, and not with fine.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the public authorities of any city to suitably protect any procession whenever it is marching in a manner not calculated to occasion an imminent breach of the peace.

SEC. 7. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to violate the prohibitions of this act.

This proposition of the Mayor was mildly discussed for a few minutes, and then laid upon the table. After a session of an hour and a half, the Board adjourned, and the reporters were immediately informed, with the sanction of the Commissioners, of all that had passed. That the action of the Board had been anxiously awaited in, at least, one quarter, was evident from the fact that during the afternoon President SMITH received a telegram from Gov. HOFFMAN asking to be informed of the decision of the Board at the earliest possible moment. A reply was sent immediately after the adjournment.

The Federal Council of the "Internationals" met at No. 68 Grand-street, last night. The members were jubilant over the decision of the Police Commissioners, and were much pleased with Mr. BANKS' report of his visit to Albany. A committee of three was appointed to draft a new call, which proved to be as follows:

The International Working Men's Association to the People of New-York:

Since the beginning of this century, the working classes, more enlightened, knowing the inferiority of their condition all over the world, fought for emancipation and liberty—at times victorious and at times defeated—but they have always been the victims. In France, in England, in Ireland, Poland, Italy, Germany, and lately in Cuba, their blood has sprinkled the earth, they died bravely by thousands, and from each drop of their sacred blood has sprung up an avenger to continue the holy battles. We citizens whose fathers died to make this land free from despotism, an inheritance that our duty is to preserve inviolate, shall we remain selfish and contented without a regard to those who follow so nobly the example set by them? No; their cause is ours. The solidarity that binds all men and matrons all over the world makes it a duty to honor their memory and to raise our voice for the condemnation of these barbarous slaughterers. Therefore, it is for that purpose that we invite all citizens, male or female, all organized bodies, and all trades-unions, to join the funeral procession, which will take place on Sunday, Dec. 17, 1871.

The procession will organize at Cooper Institute at 1 o'clock P. M.

All citizens desiring to aid the procession by subscription, and all ladies wishing to assist in the decoration of the catafalque, will send their decorations to Dr. DEBUCHY, No. 355 Fourth-avenue; A. FLAURAND, No. 26 East Thirty-fourth-street; E. FRANCOIS, No. 237 Sixth-avenue; *Neue Zeit* office, No. 51 Chatham-street; CONSTANT CHRISTENERT, No. 58 Grand-street; Dr. LILIENTHAL, No. 301 East Eleventh-street.

This was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

What the Doctors Propose to do With the Abortionists.

The Medico Legal Society met last evening at the hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Dr. STEPHEN ROGERS was in the chair, and Dr. JAMES ROSS was Recording Secretary. A paper was first read on poisoning by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, and then came the report of the Committee on Criminal Abortion, which was at great length, and treated the subject in the fullest manner. It was very clearly read by JAS. O'DEA, the President of the Committee, and its gist was to recommend a change in the law of '69, whereby it should be simply a felony without any specific denomination, and its penalty should be imprisonment for not less than four years. This would give the Judge the power in aggravated cases, such as those of professional abortionists like ROSENZWEIG, to sentence the criminals to imprisonment for life. The report was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed consisting of Dr. S. ROGERS, the President; W. A. HAMMOND, Judge BEDFORD and Dr. O'DEA to wait on the Governor, and through him present it to the Legislature. There was a very numerous attendance among whom were many ladies.

Mysterious Case of River Piracy—A Detective in Company with One of the Prisoners.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, BARTLY GEOGHAHAN and JAMES WHELAN were jointly arraigned, before Recorder HACKETT, for grand larceny. GEOGHAHAN claimed a separate trial, and the following evidence was elicited:

On the 26th of September twelve bundles of salted hides were sent from No. 44 Frankfort-street to Pier No. 16 East River, consigned to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO. The watchman at the pier testified that Detective DOYLE called upon him, and conversed with him for some time, during which he could not see the shed on which the hides were stored; but before and after he kept strict watch.

Officer THOMAS MURPHY, Fourth Precinct, while on duty at 1½ A. M., saw Detective DOYLE, of the river squad, in company with the prisoner WHALEN at the corner of Peck-slip, and afterward saw them enter a coffee and liquor store; he stood for a moment, and WHALEN come out, and watched him. Witness crossed over to Pier No. 28 on hearing a noise in the river, and saw GEOGHAHAN pull in and fasten his boat to the dock. WHELAN came up and conversed with GEOGHAHAN on the street. The officer next saw GEOGHAHAN in a steam-tug at Pier No. 26. On meeting Officers KELLY and DROUT, he told them what he had seen, and they walked down to the end of Pier No. 26, where they found eleven bundles of salted hides, apparently just tossed in carelessly. MURPHY next searched GEOGHAHAN'S boat and found it covered with salt and hair, apparently the hair of cows, and in the stern was an old tarpaulin full of hair and salt, which he thought had been used in trying to clean up the boat.

Officer KELLY testified that he saw the two prisoners and another man cross over to the tug. He saw an officer come away from the tug and the prisoners remain on board. DANIEL FITZPATRICK, who made up the hides at No. 44 Frankfort-street, identified them.

The prisoner swore he was out putting a man on board a vessel, and thought the hair and salt must have fallen into his boat off the pier.

The case was then adjourned to this morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Republican General Committe.

A special meeting of the Republican General Committee was held last evening. A petition from the Fifteenth Ward, asking the Committee to appoint three Supervisors of Election to sit at the ensuing primary for the election of delegates, elicited considerable debate, during which a motion was made to appoint three Supervisors in each ward and town in the county. An amendment was offered that in any ward or town, when it is asked for by one delegate, Supervisors shall be appointed, two from each faction, and one by the General Committee. This amendment was tabled. A motion was then made to revise the rolls of the Seventeenth Ward, and appoint Supervisors to have charge of the matter. This was discussed at considerable length, and finally the appointment of Supervisors in the Seventeenth Ward was favorably considered.

The Citizens' Reform Committee—The New Charter Discussed.

The Citizens' Reform Committee met last evening for the purpose of discussing the proposed new charter. Mr. FRANKLIN WOODRUFF presided, and Mr. DRIGGS opened the matter by stating that on Wednesday evening some farmers from one of the county towns had expressed a wish to have the towns of the county incorporated with the City. He was in favor of such a movement, and offered the following to be referred to the Committee on Legislation:

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be and are hereby instructed to prepare a section to the charter, or a bill to be passed by the Legislature, extending the corporate limits of the City of Brooklyn over the entire County of Kings, and that the five county towns be organized into wards, with proper exemption from city tax, to wit: Gas, water, sewerage, &c.

Objection was made that the representatives of the county towns had not asked for consolidation with the city.

Mr. LOW thought the inquiry as to the practicability of consolidating the county towns ought to be referred to a special committee before the Legislative Committee were called upon to provide for consolidation.

Mr. HUNTER said that the town of New-Lotts would agree to come in while Flatbush would not like to, and there was where the difficulty would occur.

The resolution, as presented by Mr. DRIGGS, was adopted.

Mr. PERRY asked if the Legislative Committee had had any conference with the members elect to the next Legislature, when Mr. GOODRICH replied that there had been no conference, for the reason that the Committee had not been in a position to ask aid from members of the Legislature. Mr. PERRY then moved to authorize the Committee to confer with the members elect from this county, with a view of facilitating the business of the Reform Committee. The motion was carried.

The draft of the new charter, presented at the last meeting, was then taken up and discussed; also, the motion pending at the last meeting to strike out the word "Auditor" from the list of elective officers. Mr. MARSHALL was opposed to giving the Mayor the power to appoint heads of bureaus, and thought that the people should elect them.

The further discussion was deferred until next Monday evening.

Bold Burglary Through a Second-Story Window.

Last evening about 6 o'clock, at the house of A. GUINTERREZ, No. 172 Cumberland-street, opposite Fort Green, while the family were in the basement at supper, a gang of thieves entered by a second-story window, and carried off a quantity of personal jewelry valued at $4,330. Before the robbery was discovered Mr. GUITERREZ found the second-story doors locked. He then went out upon the roof of the piazza and found the front blinds closed and fastened by a rope. He pulled the window open and saw a man's hand closing a door. The thief then escaped through the front door, and has not since been seen.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS left Boston for Canada at 9 o'clock yesterday.

The British iron ship *Talavera* is ashore at San Ramon Bay, on the Pacific coast, and is a total wreck.

Mrs. GASNON'S residence in Buffalo City was entered last night, while the family were at dinner, and $8,500 in five-twenties stolen.

The report that the British Parliament will be called together in January is contradicted.

The Treasury Investigation Committee have finished the examination of the division of loans and found everything correct.

A draft for $1,512 71 has been received at the Treasury Department from unknown parties, for duties in currency, payable at the port of New-York.

The bill to repeal the law in Wyoming giving women the right of suffrage, has passed the House, the Governor's veto notwithstanding.

The Governor has appointed Drs. D. TILDEN BROWN and THOMAS H. WHITE, of New-York, and JACOB D. MASHER, a commission to examine into the sanity of LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, under sentence of death in New-York.

One hundred and eight men, including seventy Indians, in Tucson, Arizona, have pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with killing Apache Indians at the Camp Grant Reservation.

Gov. JEWELL has appointed Dr. G. W. RUSSELL and CHARLES D. WARNER, of Hartford, and Hon. FRANCIS WAYLAND, Commissioners to report to the next Legislature upon prison discipline and reform.

A shooting affray occurred yesterday in front of the Post-office, Richmond, Va., between JOHN SNELLINGS and ANDREW MONTIERO, both sporting men, which resulted in SNELLINGS being probably fatally wounded.

The British bark *Chance* and the Hawaiian bark *Arctic*, which brought to Honolulu the wrecked seamen of the American whaling fleet, have presented to this Government a claim for the service rendered, to the amount of $9,520, or $35 for each seaman.

A fire in Weedsport, N. Y., between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed the Atwood House, Masonic Hall, Good Templar's Hall, a hoop-skirt factory, and many places of business, and three or four other buildings. The loss falls principally on Hon. C. H. WEED.

Advices from Sonora, Mexico, state that the Federal troops have quelled the revolt against JUAREZ, the Government having routed the revolutionists at Puerto Cito, and captured all the officers, 100 men and their arms, equipage and supplies.

The Richmond Supreme Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment of the Hustings Court, of Richmond, in the case of Ex-Mayor GEO. CHAHOON. His only resource now is Executive clemency. If the Governor does not interfere he goes to the Penitentiary.

Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, denies that a representative from him is in Washington endeavoring to secure the removal of Government troops from Chicago. The Governor is of the opinion that his duty in the matter of military occupation ended when he had laid the facts in the case before the General Assembly.

Arrival of the Grand Duke at Montreal—A Cordial Reception.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14.—Grand Duke ALEXIS and suite arrived at Montreal at 9 o'clock this evening. He was met at the station by the Mayor and a deputation of the Council, besides a concourse of citizens. A cordial welcome was extended to the royal guest, after which the party was escorted to the St. Lawrence Hall, where magnificently fitted-up apartments were allotted them. The journey from Boston was accomplished in twelve hours, the train stopping on the route at St. Albans and St. John, where the stations were illuminated and large crowds gathered.

Praying for the Prince.

The following telegram was sent yesterday from this City to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, and will by him be communicated to the Royal family:

To the London Times, London, England:

The Fulton-street Prayer-meeting, and other praying assemblies in America, unite with the Queen and people of England in daily supplication to Almighty God for the life and salvation of the Prince of WALES.

FULTON-STREET CHAPEL, NO. 102 FULTON-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature in this City yesterday:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temperature.				
Degrees Fahrenheit....	28	30	30	30
Stand of Bar. in inch..	29.93	30.05	..	30.07

ENGLAND'S PRINCE.

Cheering Intelligence from the Attending Physicians.

The Patient Remains Tranquil All Day Yesterday.

Some Slight Restlessness Observable Last Night.

Recent Favorable Symptoms Reported Unchanged.

Hopes Freely Expressed of His Ultimate Recovery.

Confidence Being Restored in Business Circles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 14—4 P. M.—The Prince has passed a quiet night and morning, and great hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 14—2 P. M.—There has been a slight change for the better in the condition of the Prince of WALES. The comparative quiet of yesterday evening and the rest obtained last night have proved beneficial to the royal sufferer.

The following are the official bulletins given to the public up to this hour:

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 14—8 A. M.—The Prince slept during the night. There is some abatement of the graver symptoms.

SANDRINGHAM, Dec. 14—Noon.—The Prince has been tranquil all the morning. The gain of last night is maintained.

LONDON, Dec. 14—2½ P. M.—No further change has been reported in the Prince's condition. Hopes of his recovery are freely expressed, and the public feeling is more confident.

LONDON, Dec. 14—10 P. M.—An official bulletin just received from Sandringham announces that the Prince of WALES has passed a quiet afternoon and evening. The symptoms have remained unchanged since morning.

LONDON, Dec. 15—2 A. M.—The physicians in attendance upon the Prince of WALES at Sandringham issued a bulletin at 1 A. M. stating that His Royal Highness had been very restless since 10 o'clock last night.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

The gist of the medical bulletins which have been issued this week in regard to the Prince of WALES is, I may assume, known to you almost as soon as to ourselves, so I need not recapitulate them. On the whole they have been favorable and reassuring, although yesterday morning an uncomfortable impression was produced by the announcement that the increased intensity of the symptoms toward evening had on the previous day been worse than usual, which was followed in the course of the morning by the news of Lord CHESTERFIELD'S death, and, later in the day, by the reported death of one of the Prince's grooms at Sandringham, who had also been stricken by the fever. Lord CHESTERFIELD was one of the party at Lord LONDESBOROUGH'S when the Prince was there, and they were taken ill about the same time, though from the first it was seen that Lord CHESTERFIELD'S was a much more severe and dangerous case. The groom, who was said to have died, but who is doing well, is one of the Princess' favorite attendants. He was with the family in Scotland, but not at Scarborough. It shows the difficulty of tracing out the origin of disease, that there should still be doubt as to how and where the Prince, who is, of course, from his position one of the best watched men in England, contracted the fever. It is known that at Lord LONDESBOROUGH'S several of the guests were seized with diarrhea, and that soon after the Prince and Lord CHESTERFIELD were attacked by enteric, or typhoid fever. On the other hand, Lord LONDESBOROUGH'S children have been residing for months in his house at Scarborough, and have been all along in excellent health. The water supply of the house is carefully procured from the hills, and the drainage was in good order, and was, in fact, made the subject of special examination just before the Prince came. His Lordship seems to have taken every care and precaution which could be expected from a host, but after all it appears to be probable that, whether in his house or out of it, Scarborough was the source of the infection. His own doctor admits that though the drainage of the mansion itself was as perfect as it could be, bad smells from the outside could not altogether be excluded. It is remarkable how often watering-places and other health-resorts are infested with dangerous epidemics; but the reason is, I suspect, very simple, and, on a moment's reflection, very obvious. In the height of the season every house is crammed with visitors, and the sanitary arrangements, which would be sufficient for an ordinary number of inmates, break down under an unwholesome accumulation of inhabitants. This typhoid, or, as it is now called enteric fever, has been wasting our population for years past, and is known to be due to bad air or bad water, and therefore to be preventible if proper precautions are taken. SIDNEY SMITH, in the early days of railways, before people had got accustomed and indifferent to the wholesale slaughter of the present day, used to pray that something might happen to a bishop on one of the lines, for then there would be a great outcry, an inquiry, and perhaps some reform. It is not impossible that the Prince of WALES' illness may answer a similar purpose, and direct attention to the necessity of effectual regulations for the enforcement of cleanliness. The apprehensions which were entertained as to the weakness of the Prince's constitution do not appear to have had much foundation. At any rate he has kept up his strength wonderfully as yet, and this is hopeful for the future. During several days the Prince has been delirious. He has repeatedly referred to the Autumn campaign and to the charges of cavalry which he led, and which seem to have made a deep impression on his mind. He gives the word of command, and seems to put himself again in fancy at the head of his troopers. He is also under the impression that the Vicar of Sandringham, for whom he has always had a great regard, is dead, though he is alive and well. The Queen went to Sandringham on Thursday to see her son—her first visit to his country-house—and returned to Windsor yesterday afternoon. She appeared, as might be expected, sad and agitated, and seemed to be herself far from strong. The Duke of EDINBURGH is with his brother, and the Princess of WALES and the Princess ALICE are in constant attendance on him. All the children have been dispatched to Windsor Castle. F. H. J.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Globe on Which We Live.

THE EARTH: A Descriptive History of the Phenomena of the Life of the Globe. By ELISEE RECLUS. Translated by the late B. B. WOODWARD, M. A., and edited by HENRY WOODWARD, British Museum. Illustrated by 230 maps, inserted in the text, and twenty-three page maps printed in colors. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The popular estimate of Physical Science has greatly changed since the time when all the world laughed at SYDNEY SMITH's comparison of the geologist to an unmentionable parasite supposed to be perched on the back of an elephant, and pretending to determine the monster's internal organization by grubbing at the surface of the skin. Like many other of the Doctor's famous sayings, this was more witty than wise, and is now quoted with greater force against its author than the class of *savants* against whom it was aimed. It must be admitted, however, in his defense, that some of the early theories in regard to the origin, structure, and ultimate fate of the earth were almost as crude and absurd, and quite as contradictory, as the fables and legends of the olden time. Had the science made no advance, the Doctor's fling would not have become ridiculous. Geology had not yet received its vindication. It was still regarded by many good and even learned men as the handmaid of infidelity. By the clergy, almost without exception, it was viewed with suspicion. POPE's saying that "the proper study of mankind is man," was still an undisputed axiom, and physical science held a subordinate position in all regular systems of study.

But within the last fifty years thought and philosophic investigation have betaken themselves to new channels. Abstract philosophy has been displaced from the preeminence it had maintained so long. Instead of puzzling over mental and moral problems, on which no two philosophers have ever arrived at the same conclusion, the great minds of the age are occupied with more practical inquiries. This direction of mental energy has resulted in the most wonderful discoveries in the field of physical science. Our *savants* seek to discover the nature of the globe on which we live. They search out the wondrous, rock-written story of the vast cycles of development through which it passed before it became fitted for the dwelling-place of man; and they discern, as in an awful dream, the dimly foreshadowed, tremendous catastrophes which will precede its final destruction, in ages more remote from our time, perhaps, than its beginning.

For a popular and yet thoroughly scientific presentation of these matters we are acquainted with no work equal to that of ELISEE RECLUS, the title of which appears at the head of this article. It is attractive as a specimen of book-making, convenient in size, elegantly printed, and adorned with many wood-engravings and colored maps, which please the eye while they serve to elucidate the text. Although admirably arranged for systematic study, its interest does not necessarily depend upon consecutive perusal. It may be opened at any page with the certainty of finding something to command attention.

In very early times the earth was viewed chiefly with reference to the human race. The sublime account of the creation given in the Scriptures, which agrees in all essential points with the deductions of modern geologists, teaches that the world was called out of chaos and molded into order and beauty expressly to become the habitations of man. The same idea runs through the New Testament, where it is predicted that when the race shall have fulfilled its destiny the end of the world will come, the elements shall melt with fervent heat, and the heavens pass away in flames. With the exception of the Hebrews, the early nations regarded nature as an incorporated god. Their ideas on this point are in general the most precious matter which is handed down in their traditions; for in these legends, in which are displayed the loftiest manifestations of their poetical genius, they sum up their persuasions as to the origin of the earth and of their own race. But, as may be easily understood, these are simple and rudimentary in their nature just in proportion as the cosmical features among which they were conceived were subdued in their manifestations and phenomena. The people of the extreme North, whose country is covered the greater part of the year with ice and snow, from which they seek refuge in subterranean dwellings, could not be inspired with the same ideas of the globe as were the natives of the South, who dwelt at the feet of the highest mountains of the world, in constant contemplation of all the great phenomena of planetary life—monsoons, hurricanes, the sudden overflow of rivers, the rapid growth of immense tropical forces, and the terrific manifestations of earthquakes.

The Hindoo legends as to the formation of the earth and the distribution of the continents are among the earliest and most interesting of the ancient cosmogonies; and however extravagant they may appear, in the light of modern science, their imaginative beauty and philosophic grandeur still excite our admiration for a people capable of such conceptions. According to one ancient Hindoo belief, the earth is a burden placed on the back of a gigantic elephant, the symbol of intelligence and wisdom, while an immense tortoise, representing the still rude elemental forces of nature, bears the enormous animal over a shoreless ocean of milk, as boundless as infinity.

Subsequently the Hindoo theories varied, according to the epochs and sects. The Brahmins fancied that the earth was a full-blown lotus, floating on the surface of the water. The two peninsulas of the Ganges, and the other Asiatic countries were the expanded flower; the isles of the ocean, the half-opened buds; distant lands, the softly-spreading leaves. The Ghauts and the Neilgherries formed the *stamens* of the gigantic flower, and the lofty Himalayas the *pistil*, in which grew the seeds of the world. Man, like some tiny insect that sees infinity in a rose, builds his insignificant cities near the honey-cups of the flower, and sometimes spreads his wings to glide across the seas, from the *corolla* of the Indies to that of Ormuz or Soctora. The stalk of the plant disappears in the depths of the ocean, and, descending from abyss to abyss, at last buries itself in the very heart of Brahma.

This fantastic yet grand conception, which at least attributed to the earth life and motion, is certainly superior to the theory of the Hebrew Talmudists, who, in their terror of change, looked upon the terrestrial mass as an immovable block solidly based on immense columns of stone or metal, which lost themselves in primitive chaos. A similar, but more poetical, myth is that of the Greeks, according to which the earth rested on the shoulders of a kneeling giant—an idea in perfect harmony with the plastic genius of Greece. It also appears in some of the New World mythologies. Thus the aborigines of the plateau of Bogota tell how, in punishment for some crime, the good goddess Bochica condemned the giant Chibchacum to bear upon his shoulders the burden of the earth, which previously rested upon pillars of the lignum-vitæ wood. Earthquakes, therefore, were derived from no other cause than the wearied or impatient movements of this Atlas of the New World.

The geographical notions of the ancients were naturally fantastic and erroneous. According to HOMER, the earth was a great disk, elevated at the edges by a lofty girdle of mountains, round which the river Ocean rolled its swelling waves. In the centre of the disk Olympus towered up with its three rounded summits, on which stood the mansions of the ever-happy gods, and Jupiter, throned on its loftiest crest, looked down through the clouds and saw the restless crowd busy at his feet. The land, divided into two halves by the blue sheet of the Mediterranean, stretched far away to the very verge of the disk, like the raised figures which ornament the front of a shield. Down from the heights of Olympus the immortals contemplated in one glance all the peninsula of Greece, the white isles of the Archipelago, the coasts of Asia Minor, the plains of Egypt, the mountains of Sicily, inhabited by the Cyclops, and the Pillars of Hercules—the boundary stones of the ancient world. All round, above the tract inhabited by man, stretched the crystal dome of the firmament, borne up by the two columns of Atlas and Caucasus.

The discoveries of travelers and the calculations of the Greek astronomers, gradually modified this primitive theory. STRABO, who was one of the greatest travelers of antiquity, having traversed the earth from the mountains of Armenia to the shores of the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Euxine, and to the frontiers of Ethiopia, early formed a very just idea of the distribution of the continents of the ancient world, and discussed with wonderful sagacity their mutual relations. Overstepping the limits of the regions already known, he went so far as to hazard the assertion that, between Western Europe and Eastern Asia there existed an inhabited land forming an equipoise to the Old World. With a scientific audacity which bears the appearance of inspiration, he conjectured that which modern geography has since discovered—that "not only mere masses of rock and islands, large or small, but also whole continents may be upheaved from the bed of the sea." As the great RITTER has stated, with a feeling which may almost be called filial, STRABO is the real founder of geographical science, and modern *savants* have only resumed his work, after so many centuries smitten with sterility, first by the Roman Cæsarism and subsequently by the barbarism of the Middle Ages.

During the Middle Ages the notions of the world entertained by Christian nations were molded by their theological belief. According to the popular conception, the earth was a vast stationary mass, immovable amid the rolling heavens. Far beneath the surface, in a region never visited by the kindly light of sun, moon and stars, and whose darkness was rendered more terrible by the lurid flames that rose from a vast lake of burning pitch, was the kingdom of Satan and his demons—a myth which lingered in popular belief long after the discoveries of COPERNICUS, and COLUMBUS had dispelled the notion that the world was flat.

But until a comparatively recent period the belief in the literal interpretation of the Biblical account of the creation of the world remained unshaken, not only in the popular mind of Christendom, but in the minds of eminent scientific men; and many of our readers can doubtless remember how cautiously Christian scholars like HUGH MILLER ventured to suggest that it was capable of another interpretation, without calling in question its divine authority. They pointed out how the inspired record harmonized with the discoveries and theories of the most eminent geologists, and how it would be just as foolish to refuse to accept these results as it was for the Church of Rome to treat the modern system of astronomy as an unproved hypothesis. While many still cling to the literal interpretation of the "six days," few, we trust, believe with a zealous clergyman of whom we have heard, that what are termed petrifactions of extinct organisms, were created by the Deity to test our faith in the Word!

While all scientific men of eminence now concede the vast antiquity of the earth, there are still irreconcilable discrepancies in the various theories advanced by distinguished *savants* in regard to its origin; and the problem may remain forever unsolved. Although new stars constantly show themselves in the infinity of space, the telescope serves only to demonstrate their appearance, and fails to disclose to us the mode of their formation, or any facts from which we might deduce a general theory applicable to the formation of all the stars and planetary bodies. All cosmogonies, from the legend of the savage, who imagined that the earth sprang from a sneezing-fit of his god, down to the theory of the great BUFFON, according to which the planets of the solar system are the fragments launched into space by a collision between a comet and the sun—the vague conjectures of the ancients, and the ideas struck out by modern science—all alike are mere suppositions more or less plausible and ingenious.

The most brilliant hypothesis is that which was first proposed by KANT more than a century ago, and afterward more fully developed by the celebrated LAPLACE, in his *Exposition of the System of the World*. For a long time this theory, although now generally abandoned by scientific men as involving many contradictions, was received as the solution of the problem, and a brief account of it will interest our readers.

LAPLACE supposes, in the first place, that the space in which the solar system now moves was filled by a gaseous cosmical matter of a high temperature, the dilation of which was excessive, compared even with the most rarefied gases. This enormous nebula incessantly radiated heat around it, and thus supplied a portion of its caloric to the surrounding space; it, therefore, necessarily condensed gradually round a central point, destined one day to become one sun. The particles of gaseous matter, being mutually attracted to one another, were not only subject to the motion of condensation, but were also hurried on in an immense circle round the axis of the system. The loss of caloric and the consequent concentration of the spheroidal mass had the effect of increasing the speed of rotation. At the same time the centrifugal force was proportionately increased, and under the influence of this force the atmospherical mass, becoming flattened at the two poles, assumed gradually the form of a disk. The attraction which had hitherto retained in their place the molecules of the circumference, and had prevented them from rushing off into space, was at last counterbalanced by the centrifugal force; and although the larger portion of the gaseous mass continued to condense around the central nucleus, the outer zone, acted upon at the same time by two opposite forces, gradually assumed the form of a revolving ring.

Other rings were in succession detached from the diminished mass, and continued to describe their rotatory movements round the nucleus or sun. According to the hypothesis, these rings were the future planets of the solar system. The lightest were necessarily those which were most remote from the sun, on account of the greater tenuity of the incandescent atmosphere of which they were formed. The heaviest were those which were subsequently constituted out of the denser gaseous layers which were situated nearer to the centre of the sun. It is, we may remark, a matter of fact that the planets farthest removed from the central focus, such as Uranus and Neptune, have the specific gravity of cork, and that the density of the globes increases as they are in closer propinquity to the sun, until we come to the small and heavy planets in the interior of the system.

Although constantly becoming more and more compressed, owing to the gradual loss of their caloric, these annular bodies retained their shape through vastly prolonged ages; but as soon as one of these segments became denser than the rest, (in consequence of some astronomical perturbation,) it exercised an ever-increasing force of attraction, and at last, breaking up the zone of gaseous matter, gathered the matter round itself in a concentric atmosphere. Under the influence of the laws of rotation, the new planet soon assumed a spheroidal shape, analogous to that of the body from which it had sprung. In consequence of the first impulsive force communicated to its molecules, its motion became twofold; it continued its revolution round the sun, and began to turn round on its own axis.

The formation of satellites is similarly explained by the gradual shrinking of the gaseous mass of the elementary planets. The rings separated from the equatorial zone of these bodies would be likewise condensed, and, contracting in consequence of the loss of caloric, would become moons. The pale rings of Saturn are the only objects in the heavens which recall the ancient shape of the spheres which the condensation of the sun, and afterward that of the planets, have thrown off into space. Once, according to this hypothesis, they were merely an equatorial enlargement of the mother planet; they are now passing through the ring period, and at some remote age in the future they will become spherical satellites, and add to the number of moons that illumine the short nights of Saturn.

Thus, according to LAPLACE, our whole planetary system, in ages incalculably remote, was embraced in the sun—that luminary composed solely of gaseous particles much lighter than hydrogen, pervaded with its enormous rotundity the whole of the space in which the planets now describe their immense orbits. Its bulk must have exceeded its present volume by more than eight hundred and sixty thousand millions of times.

This is, no doubt, a brilliant hypothesis, involving fewer contradictions than any other devised by human ingenuity; but LAPLACE himself confessed that he put it forward "with diffidence." His conjectures fail to account for the presence of comets, and he was obliged to consider them "strangers to the solar system." But the most striking evidence against his theory is afforded by the spectral analysis, which warrants us in believing that the chemical composition of the sun differs materially from that of the planets forming its system; for the solar body, at least in its external layers, does not contain either silex, tin, lead, mercury, silver, or gold.

Another hypothesis, connected with, but not necessarily dependent upon, the ring theory of LAPLACE, may be mentioned, which seeks to account for the formation of the planetary crust. Supposing a globe of gas, gradually cooling and contracting, would become a liquid mass of lava whirling round in space; but this state was one of transition only. After an infinite term of centuries the loss of heat was sufficient to cause the formation of a light scoria, like a thin sheet of ice over the surface of a fiery sea, perhaps just at one of the poles where now the extreme cold produces icebergs and a frost-bound ocean. This first scoria was succeeded by a second, and then by others; next they would unite into great islands, or floating continents; and, finally, the whole surface of the planet would be covered with an unbroken layer—a thin but solid crust imprisoning a burning sea.

Frequently the lava would break through, but the cooling process would gradually thicken the crust; and, after a lapse of time, which must have been immensely protracted, since the period during which the temperature could be lowered from 2,000° to 200°, has been estimated at three and a half millions of centuries, the pellicle at last became firm, and the eruptions of the liquid mass within ceased to be a general phenomenon. The surrounding atmosphere, replete with vapors and various substances maintained by the extreme heat in a gaseous state, would gradually get rid of its burden; all kinds of matter, one after the other, would become disengaged from the luminous and burning aerial mass, and precipitate themselves on the solid crust of the planet. When the temperature was lowered sufficiently to enable them to pass from a gaseous to a liquid state, metals and other substances would fall down in a fiery rain on the terrestrial lava. Next, the steam, confined entirely to higher regions of the gaseous mass, would be condensed into an immense layer of clouds, incessantly furrowed by lightning. Drops of water, the commencement of the atmospheric ocean, would begin to fall downward toward the earth, only to volatilize on their way and again ascend. Finally these little drops reached the surface of the terrestrial scoria, the temperature of the water much exceeding 100°, owing to the enormous pressure exercised by the heavy air of these ages; and the first pool, the rudiment of a great sea, was collected in some fissure of the lava. This pool was constantly increased by fresh falls of water, and ultimately surrounded nearly the whole of the terrestrial crust with a liquid covering; but, at the same time, it brought with it fresh elements for the constitution of future continents. The numerous substances which the water held in solution formed various combinations with the metals and soils of its bed; the currents and tempests which agitated it destroyed its shores only to form new ones; the sediment deposited at the bottom of the water commenced the series of rocks and strata which follow one another above the primitive crust.

Henceforward the planet was externally clothed with a triple covering, solid, liquid and gaseous, and became fitted for the reception of living creatures. Vegetables and lowly forms of animals were called into existence in the water, and on the land which had emerged from it; and finally, when the temperature of the surface of the globe had become less than 50°, allowing albumen to liquefy and blood to flow in the veins, the Fauna and the Flora would be developed, the remains of which are found in the earliest fossil strata. The era of chaos was succeeded by that of vital harmony; but in the immense series of ages we are dealing with, the life which appeared on the refrigerated planet was little else than the "moldiness formed in a day."

Such, according to many celebrated geologists, was the birth and infancy of the globe on which we live; and as it had its beginning, so it will have its ending. Like every other body in the universe, it comes into existence, and lives only to die in its turn. Already the speed of its annual motion of rotation is diminishing. True, the slackening is not very perceptible, since no astronomer has yet exactly defined it; but, unless some cosmical force, acting in a contrary direction, compensates for the loss of speed caused by the friction of the tides against the bed and shores of the ocean, the impetus of our planet will every century grow less. After various catastrophes, which may sweep away the whole human race, the earth will gradually lose its independent existence, either uniting itself with other planetary bodies, or breaking up into fragments; or it may complete its course by falling, like a huge aerolite, upon the burning bosom of the sun.

But a small portion of the excellent work from which we have drawn the materials for this article is devoted to theorizing; the greater part is devoted to clear and exceedingly interesting descriptions of the surface of the earth and the varied phenomena it presents. The first part treats of the earth as a planet, in its relations to other members of our solar system; the second discusses the distribution of continents and their individual characteristics; the third treats of the circulation of water, including ice, snow, rain, springs, rivers, lakes and oceans; the fourth of subterranean forces, including earthquakes, geysers, the mobility of the earth's crust, &c. All these, and many kindred subjects, are treated in these pages with a vivacity and clearness of style very different from the dry pedanticism of ordinary scientific writers; and any one who desires to obtain a thorough knowledge of the great features of the world in which we live, can do so in no pleasanter way than by a perusal of M. RECLUS' most excellent and entertaining book.

MODERN SCEPTICISM. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO.

This work contains a series of lectures on the certitude of the Christian religion, delivered at the request of the Christian Evidence Society, by eleven of the most distinguished clergymen in England. They are intended to counteract the ideas advanced by many of the atheistic and scientific writers of the present day, by a confutation of pantheism, positivism, and the other forms of religion brought forward in the place of Christianity. Although many of the lectures exhibit more than ordinary care in research and preparation, it may be doubted whether the object aimed at will be achieved by them. To a person hesitating between belief and disbelief in Christianity, their confessed bias in favor of orthodoxy would make them less convincing than the undogmatical and dispassionate writings of the men they seek to confute; while to those that are already firm in faith, the antidote is not only needless but dangerous. It is their presumed sincerity in search of the truth at whatever hazard, that renders the writings of SPENCER, DARWIN and TYNDALL attractive to thinking men, and in taking issue with them the authors of this book would have done well to have followed more closely the same line of argument, making truth a cause rather than a consequence.

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY. By J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D. D. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

D'AUBIGNE's *History of the Reformation* has had, since it was first published, a most extended circulation. In the preface of the present edition, written some two years since, the author says that the original work has been translated from French into English, German, Dutch, Italian, Swedish, Spanish, Armenian, Arabic and Hindostanee, and that in the United States several hundred thousand copies have been sold. That it well deserves its widespread popularity must be generally admitted, for while exception may be taken to certain parts, there is a heartiness of conviction and thorough comprehension of the great results obtained by the struggles of the Reformers that permeates and strengthens the entire work. Messrs. PUTNAM have obtained the right to publish the present edition for a number of years, and have issued it in a very acceptable manner. The volume, which is necessarily large to contain the entire work, is profusely illustrated, both with steel engravings, after LABOUCHERE, and wood-cuts.

HISTORY OF THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVES IN AMERICA. By WILLIAM H. BROWN. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

Few subjects of such recent origin have been more involved in uncertainty than the inauguration of steam transportation and railways in this country. Millions of persons are now living whose lives antedate 1829, the time that the first locomotive began to run; but the advent of this great power of modern times was so quietly effected that hardly any record was made of the event, and though the author of the present volume has finally settled the question, he was only able to do so after the most searching investigation. The above work contains a very comprehensive account of the various inventions in locomotives, cars and railways, which the desire for rapid transit first brought into existence; and also the principal incidents connected with the different trial trips. The book is very fully illustrated, one picture, a silhouette of the first train of passenger cars run in this State, drawn at the time by the author, has already been widely circulated.

CUES FROM ALL QUARTERS. By FRANCIS JACOT. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

One of the forms of essay-writing peculiar to this generation, by which persons who have read carefully and extendedly can produce exceedingly interesting books without a great demand for personal originality, is the collation of all that previous writers have said upon a given topic, combined with judicious comments thereupon. These books are really entertaining, and no better proof can be given of their popularity than that the publication of them is constantly increasing. The present work is one of this kind, and from its nature can hardly admit of further comment than that the author has been unusually happy, both in the choice of subjects and in the selections he has made in reference to them.

BEAUTIFUL SNOW AND OTHER POEMS. By J. W. WATSON. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

These poems were evidently written at leisure moments, and though the author does not claim to be a poet, several of them have touched the popular heart in a manner indicative of great intrinsic worth. *Beautiful Snow*, was, at the time of its publication, one of the most successful poems that ever appeared in a periodical. As might have been expected, from its unprofessional nature, a want of discrimination has been shown in preparing this work, for while there is much that can be highly commended, there are also several poems that are wretchedly poor.

DESCRIPTIVE HAND ATLAS OF THE WORLD. By J. BARTHOLOMEW. T. ELWOOD ZELL, Philadelphia.

This is to be a very complete atlas, and is now issued by Mr. ZELL in monthly numbers, twenty-five of which will complete the volume. The maps are exceedingly accurate, and finished in a highly artistic manner. Each number also contains a large amount of statistical and topographical information.

Oyer and Terminer—Criminals Disposed Of.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Chief-Justice INGRAHAM presiding, the following criminals were disposed of: CHARLES NELSON, attempt at grand larceny, six months in Penitentiary: JOHN KENOVAN and PATRICK MCCARTHY, larceny from the person; sentence deferred; RICHARD HAWKINS, larceny from person, two years and six months in State Prison.

THE ERIE LITIGATIONS.

Transfer of the Stock of Heath and Raphael Into the Hands of the Master—The End Approaching.

KENNETH G. WHITE, Master, yesterday morning commenced to count the certificates of Erie Railroad stock, which are to be transferred to HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English shareholders, under the order of Judge BLATCHFORD. All the certificates were found to be correct except one, which, by error, failed to contain the signature of the Assistant Secretary.

Mr. MORGAN, on behalf of the Erie Company, said that before any actual delivery of the 47,000 shares took place, they desired to have an argument before the Court, on certain exceptions taken during the course of the proceedings before the Master.

Mr. LANE, one of the directors of the Erie Company, informed the Court that a consultation had been had with his counsel, Messrs. BEACH and STOUGHTON, in reference to the rights of the Company in the matter of the transfer, which consultation had been interrupted in order that they might appear before the Master, but at 1 o'clock the consultation would be resumed. He desired before the transfer was to take place, that an argument should be had on the exceptions taken.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD resisted the application. He stated that the order of the Court was for the transfer of the 47,000 shares leaving in abeyance 12,732 shares, the ownership of which is disputed. He also stated that Mr. HILTON, the Transfer Clerk, was present yesterday with the transfer-book for the purpose of completing the transfer, but that owing to the fact that the certificates had to be given to the receiver for 12,732 shares not being produced, the transfer could not be made; that the transfer-book was left in the hands of the Master for the purpose of having the whole matter completed, but that this morning the transfer-book had been removed by Mr. MORGAN and taken back to the office of the Erie Company. In view of these facts he should ask an order of the Master directed to the Erie Company, and that the certificates of 1,200 shares to be given to the receiver, and that the transfer-book be produced.

Mr. COLEMAN, the receiver, said he was ready to comply with the order of the Court at any time. He simply desired to have the whole matter properly and fairly conducted.

At 2½ o'clock Mr. LANE said the transfer-book would be produced in a few minutes. Subsequently the book was produced.

Mr. BUCKLEY, of counsel for Mr. COLEMAN, said: "I produce one certificate for 60,026 shares of common stock, and one certificate for twenty-nine shares of preferred Erie stock.

Mr. SOUTHMAYD, on behalf of HEATH & RAPHAEL, asked that the Master direct that these 29 shares of preferred stock and the 47,292 shares of common capital stock be transferred by Mr. COLEMAN, as receiver, to his clients, and that the new certificates which have been prepared under the Master's orders be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company by Mr. RALSTON, its President, and then delivered to Mr. SWAN, as attorney for HEATH & RAPHAEL. He also asked that the 60,000 shares be canceled and delivered to Mr. RALSTON, as the basis for the registration of the new certificates which were to be issued instead, and that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company be furnished by the Erie Railroad Company, through its Secretary, with a specification of the numbers of the share certificates which were to be issued as representing those now existing.

The Master gave instructions accordingly.

Mr. SMITH was then examined, and said he had signed all the certificates referred to, and they were now in Court. They were certificates in such a shape, as according to the usages of the Company, entitled them to be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. ROLSTON, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, refused to register these certificates without a request so to do by some officer of the Erie Company. Neither Mr. SMITH nor Mr. HILTON was willing to advise him to make the registry, and the Master stated he would compel the most responsible officer of the Company to request this registry, as the order of the Court should be obeyed. The Court then adjourned until this morning, when Mr. GOULD will be subpœnaed in regard to requesting the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to comply with the orders of the Master.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Fourth-Avenue Railroad Crossings—Report of the Committee of the Common Council.

Both Boards of the Common Council met at 2 P. M. yesterday. Reports were received from the Special Committees to whom were referred the resolutions regulating the speed of trains on the Harlem Railroad within the City limits. The reports state that the time has arrived when it has become necessary to make some change in regard to the regulation of the Harlem Road within the City limits; that at a meeting held by the Committees recently, the subject was fully discussed and much important information elicited, and that it only remains for the Committees to decide on some plan by which the objections to the road, as it at present exists, may be obviated. The Committees therefore suggests that the Harlem Railroad Company shall construct two iron bridges over the Fourth-avenue, one at Forty-sixth-street, and the other at Forty-seventh-street, each bridge to be thirty feet in width, and fifteen feet above the track; also a bridge at Forty-eighth and one at Forty-ninth-street, for foot passengers, each bridge to be ten feet in width and fifteen feet above the track; that the Company shall use the track from Forty-second to Forty-ninth-street as it at present exists, and on its present grade, but shall protect it by fences, chains and gates wherever needed; that from Forty-ninth-street to Eighty-eighth-street the track shall be lowered from eleven to sixteen feet below the present grade, as may be required, and that from Eighty-eighth-street it shall be joined on to the present viaduct; that along the cuttings a wall and iron railings shall be erected to prevent accidents, and that at the intersecting streets bridges shall be constructed, which in no case shall be over 800 feet apart, that the work shall be done under the supervision of the engineers of the road and the Department of Public Works; that one-half of the expense shall be borne by the Railroad Company and one-half by the City, and that the alterations shall be completed by November, 1873; that the Company shall be allowed to lay additional tracks if they require them, and shall also be allowed to use such additional portions of the avenue as they may require for this purpose, and that they shall be obliged to run fifteen way-trains per day, stopping at such places between Forty-second-street and Harlem as passengers may require.

The reports were laid over, and the Boards adjourned to Monday next.

Moore, the Emigrant Swindler, Committed Without Bail.

Some months ago, CHARLES MOORE and other notorious emigrant swindlers were arrested, and all, with the exception of MOORE, were sent to State Prison. He was admitted to bail, and the prosecutor, a man named CORMAC, was taken to the House of Detention. When the day for his trial came on, MOORE did not appear, and his bail was ordered to be estreated. Yesterday he presented himself in the Court of General Sessions, having no doubt ascertained that the man he had robbed had left the House of Detention, and, through his counsel, demanded to be admitted to bail. District-Attorney GARVIN resisted the application, stating that every measure possible would be adopted to secure the attendance of CORMAC, who was supposed to have left the country. Recorder HACKETT expressed his determination to suppress crimes of this description at all hazards, and committed the prisoner without bail.

Trial of Miner the Counterfeiter—Further Testimony Yesterday.

The trial of JOSHUA D. MINER, the City contractor, on a charge of dealing extensively in counterfeiting, was resumed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BENEDICT.

WM. W. APPLEGATE, an officer of the Secret Service, testified that on the 25th of October last he was detailed with others to secure the arrest of MINER. Col. WHITLEY informed him COLE was going to purchase plates from the prisoner, and to arrest him just as the sale was being made. COLE was to give $1,500 good money for the plates, and the money was marked previously. Witness described the preparations for the arrest as already related, and continued, I went as far down as Sixty-second-street, where I saw COLE standing; I hid behind a heap of dirt; soon MINER came up toward COLE; he was followed by KENNOCK; soon after I saw KENNOCK seize him and instantly MINER turned right round and threw a package into the roadway; the package proved to be a package of plates; it was wrapped in a light colored paper; a scuffle ensued between KENNOCK and MINER, and when I heard KENNOCK cry out, "You're a biting," I rushed from my hiding place and helped to iron MINER; we then took MINER to Col. WHITLEY's head-quarters; MINER, COLE, KENNOCK and myself got into one carriage; in the office KENNOCK opened the package; it was wet and badly torn; inside there was a piece of green colored oil-cloth and the plates; the Chief took him in charge; we searched MINER, and could not find the money on him; I then took a couple of lanterns, and went in a carriage with KENNOCK to where the scuffle took place, and there we found the money; compared the money with the list made out before we started, and found it to correspond exactly; I signed my name to that effect; a man named THOMAS BALLARD was also arrested that night; he was brought to Bleecker-street: he was kept at the office that night; the next day I was directed to go with NETTLESHIP to BALLARD's place of business, No. 256 Rivington-street.

MAURICE S. SULLIVAN testified to having marked the notes which were given to MINER for the plates.

HENRY COLE stated that no promises of remuneration were made to him for his services in this case.

Officer DRUMMOND testified to the fact of the arrest of MINER as already detailed. At the same time he arrested THOMAS BALLARD, who at first gave his name as EVY. The witness was cross-examined as to his character with a view of impeaching his testimony. The Court then adjourned.

THE GRAND JURY AND JAILS.

They Make a Personal Inspection of the Tombs, Ludlow-Street Jail, and Essex Market—Much-Needed Reforms.

The new Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday made an examination of some of the public institutions, whose necessary reforms depend, in a measure, upon their action. The City Prison was the first place visited, and a tour of the institution was made, under the guidance of the Warden. Everything was, of course, made to appear *coleur de rose* to the examining party, consisting of eighteen persons, headed by Mr. LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN, the foreman.

Ludlow-street Jail was the next place visited. The party arrived there just as dinner was being served. The prison fare was tasted by the jurymen. The house was then subjected to a thorough inspection, the gentlemen being shown to every part of it by Warden TRACY and Deputy GARDNER. Every opportunity was allowed them by these officers to hold conversations with the prisoners and hear their several complaints. The foreman took the statements of a number of the prisoners in writing, with a view, he said, to benefit them and procure their release if it was in the power of the Grand Jury to do so. The jurymen spent about an hour and a half in the prison, with the apparent intention of giving the affairs of the institution a thorough investigation. One of the jurymen, conversing upon the subject of imprisonment for debt under the existing law, said that he had been a merchant of this City for forty years, and during that time had, in the course of his business, met with many bad debts, but he had never taken any proceedings in law against persons owing him money. He always endeavored, when it was possible, to effect some sort of compromise with those who failed to pay their indebtedness. He believed that he had lost less money by adopting this system than by a persecution of his debtors. The jury, upon leaving the jail, expressed themselves to the officers of the institution as being pleased with the result of their visit.

The gentlemen then visited the Essex Market Court, which was also inspected with a view to the correction of existing evils. Severe strictures were made upon the condition of the prison pen, which was pronounced as bad, if not worse, than that of Jefferson Market. The officers of the Court reported that it was not an unusual thing for them to have confined in this pen as many as seventy prisoners at one time. The room being but eight feet wide and fifteen feet long, the crowded and uncomfortable position of the wretched people forced to huddle together for hours, awaiting their turn for trial, can be readily imagined. The cells of Essex Market Prison were also inspected, and much room for improvement was found. The result of the Grand Jury's investigation will soon be officially promulgated.

THE AMERICUS CLUB-HOUSE.

Settlement of the Suit of Knapp & Fitch—The Building Released by the Sheriff.

The seizure of the Americus Club building at Greenwich, detailed in the columns of the TIMES some time ago, made considerable impression on the public mind. The majority were not sorry to hear that an institution so identified latterly with the corruptest elements of Tammany was in a fair way to come to grief. But there were many who, reflecting that the Americus Club had once been and might again be of a better character, were greatly mystified by the occurrence. It seemed strange that property so valuable and belonging to men who, in the aggregate, were very wealthy, should be seized for comparatively so small an amount. The reticence of the parties helped to intensify this feeling, and rumor, unable to gather facts, spread abroad numberless fictions about the hand of TWEED being in the matter; that it was a put-up job to defraud creditors, that WOODWARD had planned the whole thing, and various other items, all manufactured out of whole cloth. The facts in the case are as follows:

When the Americus Association determined to build a new club-house, there was considerable disagreement as to the size and expense of the proposed structure. Mr. MACGREGOR, the Building Superintendent, who is a member, proposed a building more showy, more substantial and a trifle larger than the one erected, which he said could be contracted for at a total expense of $36,000. But Mr. TWEED, with that extraordinary itching for dishonest money which characterizes him, was determined to make his whack, as he expressed it, out of the building. His friend WOODWARD, who resided in Norwalk and was interested pecuniarily in half the enterprises of that city, was in favor of giving the job to KNAPP & FITCH, with whom, it is said, he was in a sort of partnership. TWEED therefore threw his influence into the scale and decided the affair in favor of KNAPP & FITCH. No contract was made. It is true that the Americus Club was composed, in a great measure, of TWEED's friends and followers, but he could not see money moving without filling his pockets, even if the money came originally from himself. The work was commenced in September of last year, and KNAPP & FITCH received, to start with, $20,000. From time to time they asked for and obtained various sums until, on the completion of the building, a wooden one it will be remembered, they had pocketed $95,000. The members thought it was stiff, but as their maxim was to plunder and let plunder, and they understood the position of WOODWARD and TWEED in the matter, they drank their champagne and held their tongues, probably thanking their stars that it was no worse. When the Summer encampment was over, the usual special committee was appointed to receive bills, and to arrange, by assessment, for their payment. This committee consisted of James M. Macgregor, Eugene Durnin, Wesley S. Yard, John Vanderbeck, William H. Schaffer, and Charles H. Hall, the Secretary. Among other bills which came in was one from KNAPP & FITCH, claiming that the total cost of the structure was $108,121, and asking for the balance, $13,121. Mr. MACGREGOR immediately replied, asking for items and vouchers for payments claimed to have been made to sub-contractors, insurance men, &c. KNAPP & FITCH sent a memorandum-book, with about twelve pages of items, but no vouchers and no receipts. It is impossible to refrain from a smile at the position of the Tammany men, who were being treated exactly as they had treated the citizens of New-York about the new Court-house. The items read exactly like INGERSOLL's and GARVEY's accounts. The bill for gilding the bull on the top of the flag-staff was $150. The little sum of $114 was charged for photographing, 135 tons of sand had apparently been used for a wooden structure, the price for blasting out the rock for the foundation was $25,744; there were three items for insurance by which it appeared that $548 88 was paid before the foundation was blasted out. In fact, the items are as perfect a miniature of what the TIMES published in the month of July as the sternest lover of poetic justice could have desired. KNAPP & FITCH followed up the sending of this extraordinary volume by suddenly seizing the building according to the practice of Connecticut lawyers. To add to the strangeness of the whole proceeding, instead of demanding the sum of $13,121, which is the balance due, they asked for only $7,500.

The exposures by the TIMES and the consequent downfall of Tammany Hall, made such an impression on the members of the Americus Club, that it was very difficult to collect the assessments. When the Committee called upon them, many said: "Oh, let it go; I'm sick of the whole thing." And for a few days after the seizure, it really looked as if they were determined to allow the building to remain in the hands of the Connecticut men. But others were so stung at the outrageous ingratitude of the firm that they swore they would fight them through the law Courts for twenty years before they should touch a cent. Finally, however, they directed the Committee to go up to Bridgeport and give security for the final settlement of the claims, either by payment or by law. On Monday, Mr. DURNIN saw Mr. LEWIS BEERS, the lawyer of the builders, and gave them ample security in the shape of real estate in the town of Greenwich. Upon this, the building was formally released, and is now in the hands of the Association.

Suicide of a Young German.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning JOHN MILLER, a German, twenty-one years of age, who lived at No. 160 Stanton-street, was found suspended by the neck in the stable at No. 248 East Houston-street. Deceased had for some time been in ill-health, and had lately shown evidences of derangement. It is declared to be a case of suicide.

A Charge of Cruelty to Animals.

AARON LOEB is a milkman, and at No. 163 Suffolk-street he has five cows stowed away in the rear of his dwelling, from which he obtains daily a goodly supply of "pure Orange County milk." Recently one of these cows showed signs of her milk failing, and the animal being totally unfit for the butcher, LOEB, in the kindness of his heart, thought to relieve the cow of her daily duties, and himself of the animal's support, but it was so weak it fell in the alley leading from the stable to the street, and was there left to die, uncared for and exposed to the blasts of December. SHERMAN P. SAGE, one of BERGH's deputies, yesterday found the cow in this situation, and had LOEB arrested and taken before Judge LEDWITH, who held him to answer in $300 bail.

INSURANCE TROUBLES.

The Case of the New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company—Interesting Affidavits—Superintendent Miller Charged with Duplicity.

The affairs of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company came up before Judge CARDOZO, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in pursuance of an order previously issued to the Company to show cause why the receivership should not be continued.

LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq., on behalf of the Company, read several affidavits. Among them was that of DAVID J. MANNERS, President of the Company.

He swears that the Company was incorporated in the year 1853, with a capital of $200,000, afterward increased to $300,000, all of which was paid in; that the risks in Chicago were deemed good, and the extent of the loss not known until recently; that after the fire there was much confusion as to boundaries, and the information then received was very unsatisfactory; that though the Company finally learned that its liabilities resulting from the fire were large, yet it was deemed in a position to meet them; that on the 16th of October, a full meeting of the directors was held, and it was resolved that as it appeared that the capital of the Company had been fully absorbed by the Chicago fire it should be filled up, and each member of the Board of Directors then present, signed an agreement to fill up the capital stock, provided it should not afterward appear that the Chicago losses exceeded the capital and surplus; that the Board of Directors consists of business men, all of them of pecuniary ability, and many of them of large wealth; that the Company had always had a good reputation, and its business had been constantly growing, and was of very considerable value, if the Company would go on; that after the Chicago fire the Company did not solicit new business, and directions were given to the clerks to inform inquirers the action of the Directors, and to cancel any policy that was requested to be canceled, paying back *pro rata* part of the premium; that about this time, at a meeting of the Board of Underwriters on the results of the Chicago fire, which was attended by the deponent and by Superintendent MILLER, the latter advised that each Company whose capital was not entirely absorbed by Chicago losses, to fill up its capital if possible, and promised them his aid in forwarding the matter, and assured all present that so far as he could, he would in cases where the Company had to be wound up, advise the appointment of one of the officers of the Company as receiver, so that the Company could be wound up under the direction of the Board of Directors in the shortest possible time, and without expense; that he (deponent) was satisfied that all companies liable by reason of this disastrous fire had the sympathy of the Superintendent, and would have his certain co-operation in any effort to resuscitate the Company, and so reported to his Directors; that on the 8th of November, in Chicago, at a meeting of policy-holders, it was ascertained for the first time that its losses by the Chicago fire were $570,000; that then he (deponent) gave a truthful statement of the condition of the assets of his Company, at a meeting of the policy-holders, and offered to them to turn all such assets ever to some person or committee that they should select, with whom should be deposited the policies to be cancelled, by means of which the Company would have parted with all its property, but would save its corporate rights, and the stockholders could fill up the capital and go on with the business; that the policy-holders, at a meeting, agreed to accept fifty per cent. of their losses by the fire in full settlement of such losses, which was to be paid in drafts on New-York in sixty days and four months thereafter in equal amounts; and on the payment of such drafts the policies to be cancelled; that deponent agreed to this arrangement on the part of the Company; that this arrangement was assented to by Superintendent MILLER; that the officers of the Company requested the Superintendent to make an examination of its affairs, so that when the Chicago losses were settled, immediate notice might be given the stockholders of the requirement of the Superintendent to fill up the capital, and in default of any their stock might be reduced and taken by others; he made the examination, and used it to base an application to the Attorney-General to wind up the Company, ignoring the settlement of the Chicago losses; that the Company held a lien on property at a rent of $18,000 and taxes, five years of which were unexpired, and on which they had spent $40,000 in repairs, and that the present cost of the lease was over $30,000, which has always been regarded as a part of the assets of the Company; that before the appointment of a receiver, telegrams had been received from Chicago stating that it had been arranged to settle the losses of the Company, except $70,000, at fifty cents on the dollar, which fact was communicated to the Superintendent and seemed to meet his approbation; that at the last interview had with the Superintendent about the 1st of December, the latter seemed perfectly satisfied with the proceedings of the Company; that arrangements were being completed in Chicago for a settlement of the claims at the rate agreed upon, and repeated calls had been made on the Superintendent in relation thereto, seemingly meeting his approbation even up to the day on which the receiver took possession; that the day preceding the appointment of a temporary receiver, the Superintendent called at the office of the Company, and was told by the Secretary that on the Tuesday preceding the Board had resolved to close the transfer-books till Jan. 1, so as to carry out the object of filling the stock, &c., and the Superintendent said it was a good thing; that on the day the receiver was appointed, and a short time before he came to take possession, the Superintendent sent down and collected $1,502 for his examination; until the receiver came there was no intimation that such a course was contemplated by the Superintendent.

Judge CARDOZO took the papers, and reserved his decision.

WARE TO BE HANGED TODAY.

History of the Case—Preparations for the Execution.

JOHN WARE, convicted of having murdered his father, near Long-a-Coming, (now Berlin, Camden County,) on the 16th of August, 1870, is to hanged at noon today. He is twenty-two years old, married, and previous to the murder had been living with his father. On the 16th of August, 1870, the day of the murder, the elder WARE had one of the not unusual quarrels with his half insane wife, and she had left the house and gone to a married daughter's. JOHN WARE was not present at the time of the difficulty, but, hearing of it, went to his father's house and commenced abusing the old man. Hard words ensued between them and the son soon became frenzied with passion. He ran into the house and took from a peg on the wall an old musket, which was ordinarily kept loaded. He leveled it at his father, and saying, as he came out, "You ——, I'll shoot you," fired without further warning.

The gallows, which was erected ready for the execution in May last, was again put up in the jail-yard on Monday. It has been surrounded with a high board fence, tightly fitted to prevent outsiders from looking on. The only building so situated as to furnish an outlook upon the yard is a large public school building, which has been ordered to be closed by the Board of Education, as it was not thought desirable that the scholars should witness the execution. This building will be locked, and all curiosity-seekers strictly excluded. The Sheriff and Deputies, with the officers of the Court, will be the only persons admitted. The scaffold differs from those ordinarily used. It has no platform or drop, and, instead of being obliged to mount a flight of stairs, the prisoner stands upon the ground, the noose reaching to his shoulders. The rope is run through a pully and descends by the main beam, a weight of 350 pounds being attached to it. The weight falls several feet and throws the culprit six feet into the air. It was tested with a heavy bag of sand on Tuesday, in the presence of the Board of Freeholders. One of the Deputy Sheriffs had his hand in the noose when the weight fell, and was drawn up accidentally the full height with a jerk which displaced his wrist.

The law will be executed by Sheriff FREDERICKS, who has only been a short time in office, and finds this unpleasant duty among the first that has fallen to him.

The Bible Compromise at Hunter's Point Repudiated.

Much excitement was manifested yesterday in Long Island City on account of the refusal of the Principal of the Hunter's Point school to abide by the settlement of the Bible question. The party opposing the reading of the Scriptures claim that the settlement, as published in the TIMES, was positively agreed upon. The friends of the Commissioners and Mr. SIEBERG now say that the complaints against the boys was withdrawn on account of an unconditional surrender, and that they never would concede what is demanded, namely, that the Catholic scholars should absent themselves from the Bible exercises. They say that it was undertood those opposed to the reading of the Bible should have the privilege of appealing to the State Superindent of the Schools, and that all the rules of the schools should be obeyed. The present indications are that another Bible war will soon take place at Hunter's Point.

Union League Club—Ladies' Reception.

The first of the series of ladies' receptions of the Union League Club is to be given at the Club-house, on Wednesday evening, the 2[illegible]th inst. These annual reunions of this very popular Club have hitherto been marked events in the social life of this City. It is a somewhat novel feature in our society that a Club, intended exclusively for gentlemen, should be thrown open for the reception of the wives and daughters of the members. The example is a good one, and some other of our large Clubs would experience a refining influence, much needed, by following the example set by the Union League. The Committee of Arrangements publish a card in our advertising columns.

Prisoners Disposed of in the General Sessions.

Recorder HACKETT disposed of the following cases in the Court of General Sessions yesterday: JOHN CONNOLLY pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the Island for a year. JOHN FELLOWS pleaded guilty of the larceny of some furniture from AGNES SPIERS He was sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months. FRITZ CLATTEN pleaded guilty of stealing $50 from ABRAHAM SCHMITT, No. 23 New-street; be was sent for one year to the State Prison. PETER DONNELLY stole a horse and cart from MARGARET BAKER, No. 314 Avenue A, on the 14th of October; he pleaded guilty, and was sent to Sing Sing for four years. JOHN CALHOUN pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglariously entering the store of P. C. DAVEY, No. 290 Ninth-avenue, on the 22d of November; he was sent to Sing Sing for two years and six months.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for Dec. 15: Nos. 197, 477, 440, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
623—Boucher vs. U. S. Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	2173—Pusey vs. The New-Jersey West. Line R. R. Co.
1727—Clapp vs. Ostrander.	2175—The Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Wallbridge.
961—Cromwell vs. Hewitt	2231—The Nat. City Bank vs. Scheider.
1073—Johnson vs. Ostrand.	2237—The Lawrenceville Cement Co. vs. Wood.
1215—Hildreth vs. Shepard	2243—Bannigan vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1573—Linn vs. Walton.	2245—Foot vs. Wiedersun.
1643—Myers vs. Marcus.	2247—Hogan vs. Jones.
1651—Ross, Jr., vs. Schulhaff.	2267—Burns vs. Condon.
1690—Basenski vs. Marks.	2275—Russ vs. Jardine.
1979—Lane vs. Waggoner.	2277—Weldon vs. Warneckee.
1999—McGrath vs. Williams.	2283—Tilney vs. Mulare.
2049—Leng vs. Thompson.	2377—The German Am. Bank vs. Myers.
2143—Hamilton vs. Bays.	
2153—Knolowitz vs. Margasky.	

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Short Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
766—Fugelsang vs. Madden.	2584—Gelty vs. Lang.
1044—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Lynch.	2586—Titus vs. Cornell.
1546½—Reid vs. Loewell.	2588—Van Name vs. Keating.
2140—Rothemel vs. Frantz.	2592—Horton vs. Elroy.
2454—Mills vs. Smith.	2596—Concklin vs. Brown.
1561½—Rauch vs. Frank.	2602—Tinker vs. Schleier.
2188—McMinn vs. Wheeler.	2614—The Bowery National Bank vs. Muller.
2414—Paine vs. Nestcott.	2616—Merk vs. Helmholtz.
2454½—Sheppard vs. Dodge	2630—Wilson vs. Reice.
2540—Manken vs. Oxley.	2654—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Lachmeyer.
2550½—Ruad vs. Engelman.	2656—Same vs. Same.
2566—Heroy vs. Schleier.	2658—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
157—Spicer vs. Spicer.	237—Bowne vs. Leveredge.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calander called at 12 M.

No. 206—Shaw vs. Dungan.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1455—Caldwell vs. Valentine.	1674—Holbest al. vs. Miller
867—Bridgewater Paint and Color Company vs. Bang.	1585—Fizell vs. Gledhill.
1280—Bailey vs. Griswold.	1654—Washington Ice Company vs. Wellman.
	1707—McCullagh vs. Ottan.

Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

No. 964—Lightstone vs. Weben.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Loew, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
49—Barker vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.	11—Beck vs. Alleson.
79—Levy vs. Berliner.	27—McGowan vs. Murray.
104—Blewitt vs. Kohn.	55—Eicholts vs. The Nat. Gas-light Co.
111—Kemper vs. Sink.	83—Crow vs. Riley.
13—Sauer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	107—Hink vs. Christiansen.
15—The Central Nat. Bank vs. Woods.	93—Rice vs. Beude.
16—Same vs. Same.	96—Blakely vs. Wiswall.
17—Lewis vs. Woods.	103—Loomis vs. Whiting.
68—Vosburg vs. Brewster.	29—Johnes vs. Burnham.
	105—Quinn vs. Shipman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Co.	172—Wood vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co., N. Y.
1027—Albsch vs. Grand and Forty-second-street Railroad Co.	988—Dugind vs. Gardner.
725—Schwidter vs. Greenfield.	1043—Crane vs. Burgess.
945—Hengsberger vs. Seventh-av. Railroad Co.	1084—Shaw vs. Theis.
947—Same vs. Same.	271—Fribourg vs. Uhl.
1201—Cleearini vs. Ward.	935—Planchand vs. Colt.
875—Owen vs. Laurence.	847—The N. Y. Lith. and Print. Co. vs. The Am. Tontine Life and Saving Ins. Co.
1022—More vs. Rand.	1134—Fitzsimmons vs. Kohner.
63—McCauley vs. Gans.	508—Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
192—Pike vs. Gershym.	659—Battersbel vs. Solomon.
814—Horn vs. Cannon, jr.	1034—Cohen vs. N. Y. Sewing-machine Co.
103—Joslyn vs. Fisk, jr.	1064½—Schott vs. Wright.
467½—Mellhinck vs. Godfrey.	1065½—Same vs. Same.
1136—Roberts vs. Mathews	1089—Allen vs. Hawkins.
752—Eckerson vs. Washington.	1063—Middleton vs. Andrews.
757—Parker vs. Washington Ice Co.	589—McDermott vs. Snyde.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
7404—Schiele vs. Turbush.	—Bohmeur vs. Baudman.
8185—Kroeger vs. DeKeru.	7521—Alexander vs. Hermas.
7468—Randall vs. Ludlow.	7522—Leach vs. Groge.
8112—Davidson vs. Gloner.	7524—Hinton vs. Mollenhau.
7517—Reis vs. The H. R. Railroad Co.	7524½—Snow vs. Ackerman.
3042—Coffin vs. Miller.	7525—Doda vs. Anderson.
7469—Loebbeller vs. Brunges.	7526—Dera vs. Bommer.
7483—Roch vs. Jennings.	
7484—Galligan vs. Leamey.	
—Hathaway vs. Farley.	

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
8211—Gross vs. Scott.	7466—McFoveran vs. Rollwager.
8184—Riggins vs. Reagan.	—Rawson vs. Holland.
7046—Madden vs. Weeks.	7177—O'Toole vs. Harris.
7330—Smith vs. Geis.	7289—McChedsey vs. Aaron
7546—Kindberg vs. Mott.	7237—Krause vs. Kessler.
7324—Mittnacht vs. Krecker.	6485—Bell vs. Phoenix.
7462—McCaulies vs. Gillies.	4020—Barnes vs. Steumvitz.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
7387—Ludman vs. Green.	8050—Stryker vs. Buckbout.
8268—Shapter vs. Roberts.	8051—Galvin vs. Hagerty.
8267—Same vs. Same.	7910—Harris vs. Fuller.
—Gaetze vs. Moser.	8328—Montague vs. Wise.
8053—Donovan vs. Ganderson.	7703—Berggolz vs. Webster.
7488—Whytal vs. Shaw.	7917—Gills vs. Fuller.
7512—Maurer vs. Honeck.	
8327—Bounty vs. Lockwood.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Barclay Devinney; robbery.	5—The People vs. John McPaul; larceny from the person.
2—The People vs. Richard Weeks; felonious assault and battery.	6—The People vs. Wm. Bobosky and Joseph Schwind; receiving stolen goods.
3—The People vs. John McGrath; burglary.	7—The People vs. Quimbo Appo, (continued;) felonious assault and battery.
4—The People vs. Daniel Shea, Anthony Barrett and John Johnson; burglary.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Michael Curley; robbery.	13—The People vs. George King; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. John Haggerty and Patrick Traynor; burglary.	14—The People vs. Matthew S. Kelly; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Frank Gray; burglary.	15—The People vs. William Nagle; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. John Hays; burglary.	16—The People vs. Henry Tiffany; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. John Burke; felonious assault and battery.	17—The People vs. Edward Welsh; larceny from the person.
6—The People vs. Joseph Oldin; felonious assault and battery.	18—The People vs. Charles Burns; larceny from the person.
7—The People vs. John Olsen; felonious assault and battery.	19—The People vs. Mary Gannon; larceny from the person.
8—The People vs. John Anderson; felonious assault and battery.	20—The People vs. Michael Fesser; assault and battery.
9—The People vs. Joseph Frank; forgery.	21—The People vs. Herman Smith; assault and battery.
10—The People vs. Caspar Fletcher; grand larceny.	22—The People vs. Francis Lombard; carrying concealed weapons.
11—The People vs. Charles Dillman; grand larceny.	
12—The People vs. Michael O'Hearn; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 14.

By Judge Freedman.

George Kuhn *vs.* Charles Sass; order granted.

Isaac Hammond *vs.* John S. Christie et al. (See decision.)

Henry Jacoby *vs.* James Spandon; reference ordered.

John R. Stuyvesant *vs.* Gottlieb Grissler et al.; order granted.

Sophia Norden *vs.* Luke Otten; order granted.

By Judge Jones.

Henry McGuckin et al. vs. Julia A. Coulter; order vacating Special Term order of Sept. 29, 1871.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 14.

By Judge Loew.

Weston *vs.* Scott; motion granted.

Underwood *vs.* Hancock; motion to discharge from order of arrest granted with costs.

Commissioners of Excise *vs.* Denno; (see memorandum for counsel.)

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 28—*May G. Curtis vs. Jonathan Whitney et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—This case is based upon a deed executed by the County of Brown, Wisconsin, to the plaintiff, bearing date May, 1868, the deed being made in pursuance of a tax sale. The claim was resisted on several grounds: First, that the tract of land covered by the deed was the property of the United States at the time the tax was levied, and was therefore not liable thereto; second, that the defendants were in possession of the premises for more than thirty days during the six months preceding the expiration of the time of redemption, and yet no notice was served upon them that the deed was to be applied for as provided by the law of the State in such cases. The plaintiffs replied that this act of the State Legislature requiring the notice contended for, was unconstitutional and void, because it was passed two years after the sale, and materially changed the conditions, thereby impairing the obligation of the contract between the State and the purchaser at the time of the sale. The Court sustained the act, and the same objection to it is insisted upon here as rendering it invalid.

E. H. Ellis for plaintiff in error; T. O. Howe, for defendants.

No. 30.—*Steamer W. H. Webb vs. Barling et al., Executors.*—Appeal from the Southern District of New-York.—The owners of the ship *Shooting Star* libeled the *Webb* for damages for negligently towing her under a contract for towage from Portsmouth, N. H., to New-York, and the owners of the *Webb* also libeled the *Shooting Star* to recover the price agreed upon for towing her, and for extra services, and for wages of a pilot and other expenses. The *Shooting Star* had been grounded on the voyage by the perils of navigation, as alleged, by the steamer, and after she was again in condition to continue the voyage the steamer offered to complete its contract but her services were declined. The decree in the District Court was against the steamer for over $20,000 damages suffered by the ship, and against the ship for about $1,000. Both decrees were affirmed at the Circuit, and the questions are now argued here, counsel for the steamer insisting that the damage to the ship was caused by perils of the sea—the inevitable accidents of navigation—the act of God; the rain, the fog, the darkness; the variable, conflicting and imperceptible currents and the winds. On the part of the ship it is contended that the steamer is responsible wholly for the damage in consequence of the unskillfulness of her pilot, and other causes.

E. C. Benedict, for appellant; D. D. Lord, for appellees.

JAPAN.

"The Progressive Mikado."

From the Alta California, Dec. 6.

The Mikado of Japan has really astonished the world by the progressive reforms he has introduced in his Empire in opposition to the old policy, and in harmony with modern civilization. All the modern inventions, commodities and usages whereby civil society is improved and made prosperous have been adopted and introduced in his dominions by his Imperial Majesty. He has encouraged railroad enterprises, has promoted commerce, developed art and science. In order to consolidate his power and advance further the interests of the Empire, he has particularly studied to win the friendship of foreign governments and the devotion of his own subjects. For this purpose, he has bestowed special attention on military and literary education, and has opened sundry schools and colleges. A new naval college and hospital is in the course of construction. In Yeddo alone, there are five colleges, each of which has from 1,500 to 3,000 pupils, who are educated in all the branches of literature and science, particularly in the foreign languages. Only a few years since, to teach and learn a foreign language there was considered an offense which was punished by death. Under the old régime intercourse with foreign Powers was strictly prohibited, and their habits and customs were viewed with abhorrence. Now, however, the friendship of foreign Governments is eagerly sought for, and it is stated, that for this reason the old treaties with them will be revised, modified and improved, and probably new concessions made. The new treaties will go into effect on the 1st of July, 1872. But the main reform for which the present Mikado has made himself famous, is the free and social intercourse which he has opened with his subjects, doing away entirely with the military parade and Imperial honors which were once the prerogatives of the Emperors of Japan. It is well known how secluded they were from the people and the aristocracy; how few persons were admitted into their presence; what ceremonies of honor and adoration had these to go through before making known their requests. The Japanese Emperors were in every respect worshiped like divinities, and when appearing in public were escorted by military guards and a long line of servants dressed in rich uniforms. Now, to abolish all at once such ancient customs, and to descend to the plain style of individuals, to walk through the streets of the capital without escort like other men, to chat and be social with them, is certainly a marvel in the Mikado which must absolutely astonish the people of that country who remember still well the pageantry of his predecessors.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Small-Pox Declared Epidemic—What is to Done About It.

The Health Committee of the Board of Aldermen, in company with the Health Officer, waited upon the Mayor yesterday, to see what could be done to prevent the spread of small-pox in the city. Dr. COCHRAN, Health Officer, stated that the Board was out of money, and that the disease was epidemic. He said that the Board of Health was without the necessary funds for the employment of extra vaccinators. In this emergency he strongly recommended the use of vaccination and keeping the streets clean. If these two means were neglected, he feared there would be serious trouble.

The Mayor inquired where the money was to come from, and then cited section 11, title 10, of the Laws of the City of Brooklyn, which authorized the Common Council to borrow money on a certificate, to be signed by the Mayor, the Health Officer of the city and presiding officer of the Kings County Medical Society, when necessary for the preservation of health.

The Mayor stated that the proper course to pursue was for the Committee to have that certificate made out and signed and then have it presented to the Common Council for action.

Health Officer COCHRAN replied: If you don't give me money I can't work, that's all about it. Take the keys yourself, and be responsible for the results.

The Health Committee subsequently instructed Dr. COCHRAN to employ all the needed assistance in vaccinating the people, and preventing, as far as possible, the spread of the disease.

The Westfield Case—Disagreement of the Jury.

The jury in the case of JANE MADDEN, being the suit to recover $5,000 damages from the Staten Island Ferry Company for the death of plaintiff's husband, failed to agree yesterday. On coming into Court, the jury stated that they had been unable to come to a decision.

Judge NEILSON replied that there must be some lack of intelligence somewhere—perhaps on the part of the Court, in not being able to make itself properly understood.

He then minutely referred to the point at issue, and said that the defendants in receiving passengers on their boats were bound to use all that human skill, ingenuity and foresight could accomplish for the protection of their passengers.

A juror asked, was it negligence to permit the steam to go over twenty-five pounds?

The Court replied that that point was for the jury to decide. If the boiler could stand only twenty-five pounds, was it safe to exceed that amount? After a few other remarks on the same subject, the jury were again conducted to their room. In about half an hour they returned and reported that they stood seven for plaintiff and five for defendant, and the Court, finding no agreement possible, was reluctantly compelled to discharge them.

The Election Frauds.

The second trial of the election fraud cases—being that of The People against THOMAS MCGIFF, JOHN SHANDLEY and RICHARD WELDON, Inspectors in the First District of the Sixth Ward—came up before Judge MCCUE, in the City Court, yesterday. On the application of counsel for defense the case was adjourned to Friday, the 22d inst.

The Keepership of the Penitentiary.

There is a call in circulation for a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, to be held on Tuesday next, to wind up the business of the year, and more especially to elect a Keeper for the Penitentiary. It is supposed that the Mayor will be absent on that day, but the plotters for the election of SHEVLIN may be mistaken, as it is understood that the Mayor will not neglect his official duties, even though they should encroach on his honeymoon.

Brief Notes.

The Committee of Fifty have engaged Mr. W. G. WARREN, general accountant of the Committee of Seventy of New-York, to take charge of the examination of the accounts of the various departments of Brooklyn, assisted by a competent corps of accountants. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties immediately.

HARRY HOLCOMBE was arrested yesterday on a charge of passing a check for $492 on the Grocers' Bank, upon BENJAMIN BALDWIN, in payment of a claim amounting to $420—HOLCOMBE receiving the change. The check was discovered to be worthless, and HOLCOMBE was held in $1,000 bail.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 14—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 96⅛; 10-40s, 91.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for account, 92⅛. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 93⅝; 10-40s, 91¼.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93⅝; 1867s, 96¼; 10-40s, 91⅛.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £244,000 during the week. The rate of discount of the bank has been reduced ½ ₩ cent., and is now 3 ₩ cent.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 97¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 14—P. M.—Rentes closed at 57f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened active and firmer. Middling Uplands, 10d.@10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d.@10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is active and firmer. The sales of the day are still estimated at 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at Savannah or Charleston, shipping or shipped, have been made at 9 15-16d. for Middling. PROVISIONS—Pork, 52s. ₩ bbl. for fine Western Prime Mess.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The following are the closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull; Wheat, 12s. 7d. ₩ cental for California White, and 11s. 6d. for Red Winter. Corn, 32s. 3d. ₩ quarter.

Evening—SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 49s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—TALLOW, 49s ₩ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta LINSEED, 63s. RESIN, 13s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Common North Carolina.

ANTWERP, Dec. 12.—PETROLEUM, 48f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 14.

FIRST BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110¼	100 Maryl'd Coal Co.	24¼
4,500 Called Bond, 2d series	110	300 do	25
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	110⅛	100 do	24¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	111	200 Quicksilver Pref.	29
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.c	115⅜	2050 Pacific Mail	50¼
1,000 do....small	114⅝	200 do	50⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	115⅝	200 do..bet. call	50⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109¾	500 do....c.	50¼
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.	66	1400 W. Un. Tel..b. c.	68¼
5,000 do	65¾	400 do	68⅛
1,000 Va. 6s, Consol.	64	1200 do	68
14,000 do	63¾	50 N. J. Cen. L. & Im.	71
20,000 do....s60.	63	43 Adams Express	89¾
7,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	31	5 A. M. U. Ex. ex d.	58
20,000 do....s3.	31	100 U. S. Express...c.	60
4,000 N. C. Fdg A. '68.	21	100 do....c.	60⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	98⅝	10 N. Y. C. & H. R.	93
2,000 Brook 6s, W. L.	95	100 do..bet. call.	93
1,000 H. R. 2d S.F. bs.	107	100 do	92⅞
2,000 M. So. S. F. bs.	101	50 Erie	32
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.	103	100 do	32¼
7,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.	91	800 do....b10.	32¼
15,000 U. P. 7s, L.G. bs.	78⅛	200 Harlem	121
3,000 H. & St.J. 8s, C. bs	94	800 L. S. & M. So.	91⅛
1,000 T. & W., 2d M.	92	200 do....c.	91⅛
1,000 C. & R.I. & P. 7s.	103¼	1000 do..bet. call.	91⅛
3,000 Mor. Es. 2d	100	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	90½
10,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	104	30 N. J. Central	111⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st.	94⅛	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	87
2,000 M. & St.P. 8s, 1st.	107¾	100 Chi. & R. I.	103¾
50 Continental Bank.	97	10 Chi. & Alton	117
10 Cen. Nat. Bank	108	1100 Un. Pac..b. c..c.	27⅛
8 Fourth Nat. Bank.	110	400 do	27⅛
10 do	110¼	100 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	42¼
		100 T., W. & W..b.c.c.	63⅝
		10,000 Win. & St. P. 1st.	87½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,500 U. S. 6s, '81. C.	117¼	500 Erie Railway.b. c.	31¾
500 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	109¾	200 Harlem	121
50,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67..b3.	115⅜	400 Reading..bet. call.	114⅛
12,000 Va. 6s, Con.	64	100 L. S. & M. S.	90¼
8,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	31	500 do...bet. call.	90¼
7,000 do....s3.	31	700 do	90⅛
8,000 Mo. St. 6s	98⅛	600 do....s3.	90
4,000 Cen. P. Gold bs.	103	1000 do	90
60 Union Bank	136	600 Un. Pacific....s3.	27
400 West. Un. Tel.b. c.	67¾	500 do.bet. call.c.	27
700 do	67⅝	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c.	61⅛
200 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c.	49¾	800 Mil. & St. Paul	53
200 do....s7.	49⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	76⅞
100 Md. Coal Co.	25	7 P., Ft.W.& C guar.	97
100 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.	92⅝	50 do	96¾
100 do....b3.	92⅝	50 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	42⅛
200 do	92⅛	30 Chi. & Alt.	117
		300 H. & St. Jo.	53

THURSDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The Street has been alive today with sensational rumors in regard to Bank failures. So far as they related to the worst probable results of the shutting up of the Ocean, Eighth National and Union-square Banks, they were not out of the way—indeed, we apprehend they were short of the truth, as it will be made manifest when these victims of the Tammany Ring come to be wound up. But the free use of the name of the Bank of the Commonwealth through the day is scarcely justified by the present condition of the Bank. It is a concern which was used too freely for its own good name two years ago by the Erie Ring, and only a year ago the Tammany Ring attempted to control it, out and out, but failed, as we intimated a few days ago. Since then we have heard nothing to the prejudice of the Bank, which we should have done if anything unfavorable had transpired in Wall-street, where the Bank is freely used in the conduct of many of the active accounts of the Stock Exchange Brokers.

The Bank rumors caused Money to tighten up this Afternoon, although a large amount of Greenbacks in the "lock up" combination were let loose last night. The rate was 7 ₩ cent. sharp to the Stock Brokers, with a commission of a sixteenth of one per cent. paid in some instances for carrying over Stocks until to-morrow. The same cause affected the Stock Exchange, where some of the heavy *Bull* operators are said to have unloaded their Lake Shore and other Railroads on the apprehension that the Bank tumbles may extend themselves. The decline in Lake Shore was 2 ₩ cent. from last night's quotation, sales as cheap as 89½@⅝ ₩ cent. The other Western Stocks were weak, but at less difference in price, and New-York Central and Erie participated in the decline. The depression extended, sensibly, to Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail, but was not materially felt by the Railway Mortgages or the Southern State Bonds.

The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. cheaper than yesterday, while Gold was steadier at 109⅜, and Exchange, on 60-days London, advanced ⅛ ₩ cent. on the reduction of the Bank of England rate of Interest to 3 ₩ cent ₩ annum. In the Treasury Gold, the bids at noon amounted to $4,540,000, of which $1,000,000 was awarded as follows:

SALES OF TREASURY GOLD, DEC. 14.

J. A. Zerega & Co.		Putnam & Earle.	
$50,000	109.29	$5,000	109.31
50,000	109.31	Kidder, Peabody & Co.	
50,000	109.33	100,000	109.33
W. A. & A. M. White.		Bates & Brown.	
5,000	109.32	30,000	109.30
W. T. Hatch & Son.		White, Morris & Co.	
5,000	109.31	20,000	109.29
J. F. Underhill & Co.		10,000	109.30
50,000	109.31	10,000	109.31
50,000	109.32	10,000	109.32
20,000	109.35	10,000	109.33
Trevor & Colgate.		10,000	109.34
20,000	109.31	J. H. L. Morford, Cashier.	
Ed. Sweet & Co.		200,000	109.31
30,000	109.31	Parker Handy.	
20,000	109.31	10,000	109.31
20,000	109.35	Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co	
20,000	109.32	10,000	109.31
20,000	109.29	25,000	109.31⅛
Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.		25,000	109.30⅛
10,000	109.32	25,000	109.29⅛
May & King.		22,000	109.28⅛
10,000	109.38	Duff & Tienken.	
5,000	109.35	43,000	109.28⅛
Total	$1,000,000		

After the late Boards broke up the Stock Market was generally weak. The report that one or more of the prominent *Bull* operators had sold out of Lake Shore and other Roads on the Bank Scare was not without its influence, and although the day passed over without any fresh Bank trouble, there was no restoration of confidence among the buyers of Stocks to 4½ P. M. The later quotations, on Broad-street, are given below:

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 14.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109½	109½
United States 5-20s of 1862	110½	110½
United States 5-20s of 1867	115½	115⅜
American Gold	109½	109⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	93½	92
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87⅞	86⅞
Reading	115½	113⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104	102½
North-west Common	61½	60⅞
North-west Preferred	90½	89½
Pacific Mail	50⅞	48⅞
St. Paul Preferred	77½	76
St. Paul Common	53½	51
Ohio and Mississippi	42½	41⅞
Toledo and Wabash	64	62⅞
Western Telegraph	68⅞	66½
Erie	32⅞	30⅞
Union Pacific	27½	26½
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	91½	89
Lake Shore Scrip	83½	83½

The market for the Railroads at the very close on Broad-street was feverish.

At the close of business the following prices were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	114	5-20 reg., '67	111⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81	117⅝	5-20 coup., '67	115⅜
5-20 reg., '62	110	5-26 reg., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	110⅛	5-20 coup., '68	115⅛
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	10-40 reg.	109
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coup.	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65	110⅜	5s reg., '81	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	5s coup., '81	109⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110⅛	6s currency	113⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92	Tol. & W. 1st, S.L. Div.	86½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Tol. & W. 2d	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	87	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101½	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	88
Erie 2d 7s, '79	95	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	88
Erie 3d 7s, '83	90	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	105⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80	87⅛	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	103⅛
Erie 5th 7s, '88	82½	Morris & Essex 1st	101⅛
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	89⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	100
Long Dock bds.	89⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
H. R. 7s, 2d M.S.F., '85.	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	102
H. R. 7s 3d. '75	100	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	93
Har. 1st 7s	101	Clev. & P. 2d	98
H. Con. M. & S. F. 6s.	90	Clev. & P. 3d	98
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	101	Clev. & P. 4th	86
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	93	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	98
M. C. 1st 8s, '82	114½	Chi. & Alt. 1st	106⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st.	111	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	91
M. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st	102
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₩ ct.	100⅞	Ohio & Miss. Con.	96⅛

P. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	102	Ohio & Miss. 2d	81⅛
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	103	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.	95
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	91	Peninsula bds.	91⅛
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.	78	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st.	94
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.	81	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s.	107⅞
Alt. & T. H. 1st.	97⅞	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.	94
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	100	M. & St.P., I.& M.Div.	89
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	94	Chi. & Mil. 1st	95
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds.	92	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.	89⅛
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	88⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.	71
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99¼	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	93
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	93⅛	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	92
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Tol., P. & W. 2d	81
Del., L. & W. 2d	96⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	84⅛

The following are the latest prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange:

Del. and Hud. Canal	124⅛	Quicksilver Min. Prf.	29
Maryland Coal	24¾	Mariposa Mining	1
American Coal	44	Mariposa Min. Prf.	1
Canton Co., Baltimore.	69	Adams Express	80⅛
N. J. Land Impr. Co.	71	Wells-Fargo Express.	55
Consol. Coal of Md.	37	Amer. M. U. Ex.	57x
Cum. Coal and Iron	40	United States Ex.	60
West. Union Tel.	66⅞	Pacific Mail	48⅛
Quicksilver Mining	24		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14.

Gold receipts	$2,552,226 09
Gold payments	565,283 95
Gold balance	68,891,860 79
Currency receipts	317,274 48
Currency payments	284,653 35
Currency balance	8,824,233 12
Customs	356,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96	96¼
City 6s, New	98⅞	99
Camden and Amboy	134⅞	135
Pennsylvania Central	58	58⅛
Reading	114¾	114⅞
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	44½	44⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	23½	25
Northern Central	38¼	38⅜
Lehigh Navigation	37¼	37⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	93¾	94

It was reported on the Stock Exchange this forenoon that a leading Wall-street Director of the Bank of North America had been summoned before the Grand Jury as a party to the "lock-up" in Money. The process is said to have been served last night. This morning the Bank in question was a debtor to the Clearing-house in the unusual sum of $1,992,000 in the clearance of Checks on the Bank, and the circumstance was subsequently explained by the confession of the Bank Officers that a deposit of $2,400,000, Greenbacks, was made late on yesterday, and Checks drawn against it—in other words, that $2,400,000 in Greenbacks, part and parcel of the grand conspiracy to "lock-up" Money from the use of the Street, to which the Bank, through the Director, referred to, was made practically a party, had been suddenly unlocked. This North America Bank representative, according to current report, was not the only wrong-doer summoned before the Grand Jury. Two of his wealthy confederates are said to have had process served upon them.

We regret to hear from Washington that Mr. CALLENDER, the Bank Examiner for this District, has been suffered to resign, in place of being summarily dismissed from a trust which we have good reason to believe has been shamefully abused since the inception of the infamous Gold Conspiracy of September, 1869. The Bank Officers in the Clearing-house who requested his supercedure, day before yesterday, will no doubt feel disappointed that CALLENDER has been allowed to resign in place of being turned out; but this feeling, we beg to assure them, may be qualified by the prospect that the Controller of the Currency himself will soon be compelled to leave office.

The Treasury Office paid out $480,000 yesterday and $650,000 today, in Gold, in redemption of United States 5-20s of 1862. To-morrow the Office will deliver $1,000,000 Gold sold today.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the first week in December were:

1871	$41,457 00
1870	33,252 57
Increase, 1871	$8,204 43
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 9:	
1871	1,517,618 09
1870	1,261,717 80
Increase, 1871	$255,900 29

The Pacific Missouri Road earned:

Fourth week November	$95,399
Same week 1870	99,648
Decrease	$4,249
March 1 to Dec. 1	2,852,158
Same period 1870	2,762,176
Increase	$89,982

BANK OF FRANCE—NOV. 16.

	Francs. Nov. 16.	Francs. Nov. 30.
Capital of bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits, act of 1857	7,376,649	7,378,450
Reserve bank and branches.	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Circulation	2,310,574,610	2,359,963,090
Circulation to order	12,267,691	10,838,860
Treasury creditor	144,443,716	183,250,423
Dealers' accounts	239,418,159	239,679,821
Dealers at branches	38,720,479	35,222,451
Dividends unpaid	1,538,668	1,411,388
Discounts	43,884,673	47,692,662
Rediscounts	9,917,592	99,717,592
Reserves for losses	26,000,000	26,000,000
Sundries	49,246,184	34,186,604
Total	3,091,994,173	3,164,167,095
	Francs.	Francs.
Gold in bank	634,002,768	634,400,067
Overdue bills	5,171,562	455,724
Commercial discounts	269,837,877	347,577,561
Discounts prolonged	....	....
Treasury bonds	1,193,428,500	1,193,583,500
Discounts at branches	391,461,723	404,475,524
Advances on bullion	22,492,100	23,621,600
Advances at branches	1,143,600	1,180,500
Advances French securities.	18,502,400	18,066,100
Advances at branches	12,125,750	11,505,450
Advances on railroad stock.	28,362,700	27,080,400
Advances at branches	21,251,825	20,825,675
Advances to Foncier	1,350,800	1,289,600
Advances at branches	906,450	874,500
State debt, act 1857	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	66,473,568	66,473,568
Rentes, act 1857	100,000,000	100,000,000
Banking-house	8,762,968	8,782,729
Management of expenses	4,102,273	4,582,765
Advance to City of Paris	210,000,000	210,000,000
Sundries	29,616,556	16,411,350
Total	3,091,994,173	3,164,167,095

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 29th of November gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,073,653	Decrease. £46,159
Public deposits	7,254,743	Increase. 690,161
Other deposits	21,021,885	Decrease. 1,101,665
Government securities	15,001,028	No alteration.
Other securities	16,204,995	Decrease. 947,862
Notes unemployed	14,477,230	Increase. 402,295

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,214,250, being a decrease of £258,970, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £24,393,584, showing an increase of £198,816 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£24,393,584	£22,162,767
Reserve	15,179,334	13,882,602
Notes in circulation	24,214,250	23,280,165
Rate of discount	3½ ₩ cent.	2½ ₩ cent.
Consols	93⅝	91⅞
French Rentes	56f. 75c.	52f. 50c.

The National Trust Company of the City of New-York has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of *Four ₩ Cent.*, free of United States tax, payable on and after Jan. 2.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS BY THE GOVERNMENT

—of which a second instalment of $20,000,000 has been called in for payment in March next—is rapidly going on, releasing a large amount of invested capital, a large proportion of which must seek reinvestment in substantial securities.

We offer and recommend the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY as among the **safest and most desirable securities to be had in the market for the secure investment of capital.**

A small proportion only of the loan now remains unsold, and the reinvestment of the proceeds of redeemed Five-twenties should absorb them within a short time.

Present price, 94 and accrued interest.

Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon or registered.

The popularity of, and demand for, the CENTRAL PACIFIC 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, originally put on the market by us, and now in demand at from 3 to 4 per cent. premium, afford an illustration of the **high standing which this class of Bonds, amply secured on well-managed and productive Trunk Lines of Railroad, must always maintain.**

We buy and sell, as usual, Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest. Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.

A. S. HATCH.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers. No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—FLOUR quiet and weak. WHEAT opened dull, but closed active; No. 1 Spring at $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 19¾; No. 3 do., $1 10½@$1 11; last half, $1 19; seller January, $1 21; February, $1 23¾@$1 23¾. CORN quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 41c.@41¼c.; Rejected, 39¼c.; seller January, 41⅝c.; February, 42¼c.@43c.; April, 44⅝c.; May, 47⅝c. @48c. OATS in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 at 31⅝c.; Rejected, 28c.@28¼c.; January, 32¼c. RYE quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 63c.@63¼c. BARLEY quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, 62c.@62¼c.; No. 3 do., 53c.; Rejected. 44c.@45c.; seller January, 63c.@63¼c. PORK opened weak and closed firmer at $13 15@$13 20, cash and seller December; seller January, $13 30@$13 40; February, $13 50@$13 70; March, $13 85@$13 90; April, $14 10@$14 20. LARD steady at 8¼c., cash and seller December; seller January, 8¾c.@9c.; February, 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; March, 9⅛c.@9⅜c. HAMS, in pickle, steady at 8⅛c.@8¾c. Green MEATS quiet and weak at previous quotations. Live HOGS quiet and weak; prices unchanged. Dressed HOGS firmer and higher; sales at $4 90@$4 95. WHISKY quiet and weak at 90c.; 89c. offered at close. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 18,000 bushels Barley, 29,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 14.—SHIPMENTS by Rail—200,000 bushels Corn. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Sales, 1 cargo No. 2 and No. 3 Chicago Spring, at $1 28; about 36,000 bushels, afloat. CORN dull, car-lots selling at 60c. for old or new No. 2 Western. OATS held about 45c. for No. 2. RYE neglected and entirely nominal. BARLEY firm; sales 3,000 bushels Western at 85c.; in store, 900 bushels Canada at 95c.; in store, 5 cars two rowed State at 80c. on the track. PORK quiet at $13 50. LARD quiet at 9⅛c. HIGHWINES generally 98c. at retail. CATTLE—Receipts, 680 head, making the supply 5,525 head, or 325 cars against 317 cars last week; market rules dull and flat; the late arrivals were shipped East in first hands; sales, 84 Texan Steers, averaging 1,210 lbs., at $4 50; 74 Missouri, 990 to 1,220 lbs., at $4 25 @$5; 32 Ohio, 1,233 to 1,272 lbs., at $5 10@$5 25; 30 Illinois, averaging 1,435 lbs., at $5 62½. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,800 head, mostly Western, which class is dull and drooping; Canadas active; prices firm; sales, 291 Ohio Sheep, 84 to 88 lbs., at $4 70@$5 10; 180 Indianas, averaging 93 lbs., at $5 12½; 304 Canadas, averaging 120 to 130 lbs., at $5 50 @$5 62½; 207 Christmas Sheep, averaging 162 lbs., at $8; 184 Canada Lambs, averaging 87 lbs., at $6 75@ $6 87½. HOGS—Receipts, 6,200 head; market rules fairly active at a decline of 10c.@15c.; sales of 5,000 head at $4 40@$4 50 for medium to good, and $4 60 for selected.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—FLOUR steady; Family, $6 06@$6 75. GRAIN unchanged. PORK firm and in good demand; sales at $14, cash. LARD steady, 9c.@ 9⅛c. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; sales of Shoulders at 5⅛c.; Sides held at 6⅛c.@6¼c. BACON firm and scarce; wanted; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides, no sales. HAMS, 13c.@ 14c. Live HOGS dull and drooping, $4@$4 60; receipts, 13,000. WHISKY in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at 90c. Green MEATS dull and drooping, 4⅛c.@ 5⅛c. for Shoulders and Rough Sides; 8c.@8⅛c. for Hams.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—TOBACCO—Sales 88 hhds.; Lugs at $6 50@$8; Low to Good Leaf, $8 25@$12. BAGGING dull and lower; sales of Hemp and Flax at 13½c. @14c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $6 25@$6 50. GRAIN quiet, but firm; unchanged prices. Live HOGS firm, $4 60@$4 70; receipts, 3,500. PROVISIONS in fair demand at previous prices. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c., packed. BACON—None here. Sugar-cured HAMS—New, 14c. PORK, $13 75@$14. LARD, 9c.@9⅛c. WHISKY, 91c.@92c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 14.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1, $1 23; No. 2, $1 20. OATS in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 32c. CORN in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 41⅛c. RYE dull and drooping; No. 1, 64c. BARLEY steady; No. 2 Fall, 63⅛c. Live HOGS firm at $4 10@ $4 25; Dressed, $4 85@$4 95. PORK, $13. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 14.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT nominally unchanged. CORN in fair demand, but at lower rates; new, 53c.; old, 56c. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM—Refined active and firm; in car-lots, 22⅛c.; small lots, 23c.@23⅛c.; Crude steady, $5 10.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 14.—COTTON irregular, unsettled, buyers and sellers apart, prices lower; Middling, 19⅛c.@19⅜c.; net receipts, 4,579 bales; exports, to Amsterdam, 2,400 bales; coastwise, 565 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 74,392 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 14.—COTTON strong; Good Ordinary, 17⅛c.@17⅛c.; net receipts, 1,535 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 785 bales; coastwise, 1,200 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 35,215 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19⅛c.@19⅜c.; net receipts, 9,020 bales; gross, 10,234 bales; exports, to Bremen, 2,250 bales; to New-York, 975 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 125,657 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 14.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 1,903 bales; exports, coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 32,939 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 14.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 3,865 bales; exports, coastwise, 783 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 43,494 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 14.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 18⅛c.@19c.; receipts, 550 bales; sales, 700 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	41	Crude Turp., bbls.	525
Cotton, bales	1,923	Tar, bbls.	100
Copper, bbls.	33	Pitch, bbls.	100
Copper, cakes	1,183	Resin, bbls.	4,111
Dried Fruit, pks.	78	Oil-cake, pks.	596
Eggs, bbls.	370	Pork, pks.	826
Flour, bbls.	9,648	Beef, pks.	420
Wheat, bushels	7,800	Cut-meats, pks.	1,511
Corn, bushels	24,400	Grease, pks.	213
Oats, bushels	5,675	Lard, pks.	2,108
Rye, bushels	300	Stearine, pks.	95
Malt, bushels	1,250	Butter, pks.	1,731
Barley, bushels	12,750	Cheese, pks.	4,628
Grass-seed, bags	1,943	Tallow, pks.	126
Beans, bbls.	66	Pea-nuts, bushels	114
Peas, bbls.	30	Starch, boxes	805
Corn-meal, bags	346	Tobacco, hhds.	13
Hemp, bales	25	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	34
Hops, bales	121	Whisky, bbls.	691
Leather, sides	2,913	Wool, bales	366
Moss, bales	15	Green Apples, bbls.	248
Spirits Turp., bbls.	158	Tallow-oil, bbls.	48

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Strathblane*, for Liverpool—3,598 bushels Wheat, 272 bbls. Flour, 2,238 boxes Cheese, 6,000 Staves, 12 casks Tallow, 168 bbls. Tallow, 3,541 tcs. Lard, 35 hhds. Tallow, 53 casks Sperm-oil, 1,791 pcs. Camwood, 334 bbls. Resin, 600 tcs. Beef.

By the ship *British Viceroy*, for Liverpool—14,937 bushels Corn, 32,734 bushels Corn, 297 bales Cotton, 125 hhds. Tallow, 1,273 bbls. Resin, 74 boxes Extract of Dye-wood, 105 boxes Bacon.

By the bark *Gateside*, for Liverpool—7,565 bushels Wheat, 24,736 bushels Corn, 1,084 bbls. Flour, 100 bales Cotton.

By the bark *Mia Padre*, for Cork and orders—33,242 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Caroline*, for Cork and orders—3,784 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Grace*, for Havre—3,988 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig *Lilie*, for Bremen—900 tcs. Lard, 392 bbls. Resin, 5,700 Staves.

By the brig *Mars*, for Gibraltar and orders—6,900 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Innisfail*, for Oporto—10,452 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Alexander*, for Naples—1,800 cases Crude Petroleum, 1,245 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Horace Scudder*, for Constantinople—8,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 8 cases Furniture, 520 cases Rifles, 732 cases Shells, 6 cases Cartridges, 1 case Guns.

By the schooner *H. E. Smith*, for Mayaguez—946 lbs. Ham, 5,000 lbs. Lard, 100 bbls. Corn-meal, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 25 bbls. Onions, 100 cases Petroleum, 375 Shooks, 12 Oars, 5 sets Hoops.

By the schooner *John Bird*, for Matanzas—5,700 Shooks, 103 empty Hogsheads.

By the brig *C. A. Hoard*, for Port Spain—4 boxes Clocks, 700 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Crackers, 50 bbls. Peas, 4,250 lbs. Lard, 1,990 lbs. Cheese, 200 boxes Herrings, 200 cases Oil, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 2,000 bdls. Shooks, 51 Sheep, 10 kegs Nails, 20 bbls. Tar.

By the brig *J. Howland*, for Demerara—153 bbls. Pork, 57 bbls. Beef, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 12,500 lbs. Lard, 5,078 lbs. Ham, 325 bbls. Potatoes, 800 bbls. Flour, 425 bbls. Bread, 5,058 lbs. Cheese, 701 bdls. Shooks, 100 Sheep, 350 bbls. Peas.

By the brig *Scotland*, for Demerara—700 Shooks, 225 carboys Acid, 100 bbls. Pork, 25 bbls. Beef, 80 bales Hay, 125 pks. Wooden-ware, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 2,000 feet Lumber, 65 sides Leather, 1,000 reams Paper, 200 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Bran, 50 bbls. crackers, 8 tcs. Hams, 1 Carriage, 5 pks. Tongues, 19 bales Tobacco, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 1 case Tobacco, 876 boxes Perfumery, 2,290 lbs. Butter, 2,532 lbs. Cheese.

COFFEE—Beyond the report of a rather better inquiry for desirable, there was no new feature in the market today. Holders were not urgent to place stock, and refused to make concessions. No important dealings transpired. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 50,536 bags; at the other distributing ports, 34,002 bags; afloat and loading for the United States, 110,900 bags. Quotations are essentially unchanged. Other kinds have been quite dull of late, and Messrs. C. AMANN & CO. sum up the movements of the week as follows: 830 bags San Domingo, 141 bags Laguayra, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 300 bags San Domingo, shipped to Bremen by first hands. The stock of other than Rio in first hands this morning was 25,871 bags and 9,798 mats, including 9,265 bags and 7,551 mats Java, 9,426 bags Maracaibo, 2,705 bags Laguayra, 2,247 mats Singapore, 1,200 bags Manila, 1,127 bags Mexican, 950 bags Costa Rica, and 198 bags Savanilla.

COTTON—There has been a fair show of activity since our last, opening buoyantly at an advance of ⅛c. ₩ lb., but closing tame and weak on the basis of yesterday's quotations. Sales, 3,279 bales for early delivery, including 2,639 bales to spinners, 387 bales to shippers, 3 bales to speculators, and 250 bales in transit. For forward delivery sales have been made of 19,700 bales, basis of Low Middling, opening at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c., but closing rather heavily at about yesterday's quotations. The sales were, last evening, for December, 200 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 300 bales at 19⅝c.; January, 300 bales at 20c., 700 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 13-16c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 200 bales at 19⅞c.; February, 200 bales at 20 1-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20c.; March, 100 bales at 20⅛c.; April, 200 bales at 20¼c. And today, for December, 1,100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 300 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 500 bales at 19¾c., 700 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19 11-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 500 bales at 19⅝c.; January, 100 bales at 20c., 400 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20 1-16c., 1,600 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 500 bales at 19 15-16c., 1,000 bales at 19⅞c., 700 bales at 19⅞c., 500 bales at 19⅞c.; February, 200 bales at 20⅛c., 600 bales at 20⅛c., 1,200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c., 100 bales at 20 5-16c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 20c., 300 bales at 19⅞c.; February and March, 100 bales each, at 20 9-16c., together; March, 1,500 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 50 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 3-16c.; April, 300 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 500 bales at 20⅛c., 150 bales at 20⅛c., 500 bales at 20⅛c.; May, 700 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 9-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 19.41c.; January, 19.68c.; February, 19.84c.; March, 20c.; April, 20.05c.; May, 20.19c. The receipts at this port today were 1,923 bales, including 998 bales from Wilmington, 300 bales from Fernandina, 625 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 25,791 bales, and thus far this week were 101,900 bales, against 88,957 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,098,854 bales, against 1,335,692 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛
Good Ordinary	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Low Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	21	21⅛	21⅛	22

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull. The offerings have not been large, and holders of desirable lots have been comparatively firm in their views. The inquiry, however, has been limited, and mostly for the better grades of trade and family extras. Minnesota, continuing in special favor. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,150 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 20; inferior to good extra State at $6 50@$6 85; very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $6 50@$6 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$7, ₩ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₩ bbl.	$4 30@$5 50
Sour Flour	4 75@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 75@ 6 20
Extra State	6 50@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 00@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 00@10 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand since our last at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls. at $6 10@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 20@$5 30 ₩ bbl.; sales, 235 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $3 55@$4 for White Yellow Western; $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 40@$3 80 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been extremely tame, with values more or less nominal for boat-loads. Good No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, was reported as available at $1 53, which would indicate less firmness; but in the absence of important transactions, no reliable quotation was obtainable. Some small lots of Winter Wheat were placed at $1 70@$1 77 for White Western, $1 70 for White State, $1 62½@$1 65 for Amber Western and State, and $1 58@$1 61 for Red do. The demand was almost a nominal one, confined to the limited present wants of millers. Shippers were very reserved in their bidding....Corn has been fairly active for shipment and home use, chiefly for shipment, at about previous figures, though with the advantage in favor of buyers. The main dealings were in the better grades of new Mixed Western, from track and afloat, and in White Western and Southern, the latter chiefly in store. Old Mixed Western attracted less attention, but was held with a fair show of firmness. The offerings of new Mixed Western were more satisfactory. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 bushels at 78⅛c.@79c. for New Mixed Western afloat, 77⅛c.@78c. for do. in store; 78c.@78c., chiefly 77c.@78c., for new do.; 79c.@ 80c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; 78c.@ 80c. for poor to choice White Western, and 81c. for White Southern, in store....Rye was quoted about steady, but was very quiet.... Barley has been dull and quoted heavy and irregular in price; small lots of Western were sold at 85c. Prime samples of Canada were held above the views of purchasers....Barley-malt has been dull and almost nominal in price; small lots of State and Western were reported sold at $1 05@$1 20 ₩ bushel....There has been a slow call for Oats, but no important changes have been reported in values. Holders were not offering stocks with much freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,000 bushels at 56c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 54c. for do., in store; 52⅛c.@54c. for Black; 55⅛c.@56c. for Mixed State; 58c.@58c. for ordinary to prime White Western and White Ohio, from track, store and afloat, ₩ bushel.

NAVAL STORES—A more active inquiry has been noted for Resin, mostly for shipment, at a shade firmer prices; sales 6,700 bbls. Strained, part to arrive, at $4 85@$5, chiefly at $4 95@$5, and 680 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $5 90@$7 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar has been quoted steady, on a moderate jobbing call....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, but the reduced offerings and firmer views of holders checked operations; sales 140 bbls., in lots, at 65⅛c.@67c. ₩ gallon. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@68⅛c. for merchantable; Crude do., nominal. Resin, $4 80@$10 50 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White and Window-glass. Tar, $3 37@$3 87; Pitch, $4 75@$5 ₩ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Holders have shown more eagerness to realize, especially for other and immediate delivery, and as the demand, particularly for shipment, has been on a restricted scale, values have been depressed and lower....Refined has been decidedly weak in the local market, with 3,000 bbls. for December delivery, (old contracts,) reported sold as low as 23c. ₩ gallon. For prompt delivery no reliable quotation was obtainable, in the absence of important dealings. For January to March delivery, contracts for 500 bbls., each month, were resold at 23c. ₩ gallon....At Philadelphia sales were reported of 1,000 bbls., for January, at 22c., and 1,000 bbls. for February at 22⅛c. ₩ gallon....The market closed quite heavily and irregularly....Refined Oil, in cases, at 28c.@28⅛c....Crude Oil, in bulk, dull at 13⅛c.@ 13⅛c. Shipping Crude at 17⅛c....Naphtha altogether nominal....The Creek reports are of a dull and lower market, with Upper Road deliveries quoted at $4 30 @$4 35, and Lower at $4 45 ₩ bbl., prompt delivery.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork was in light demand for prompt delivery, at rather easier prices. Prime Mess was in good request and firm. Other kinds attracted but little attention. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50@ $13 62½ for Western Mess, $15@$15 25 for new City and Country Mess, $9 75@$10 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, $12 for New Extra Prime, $11@$11 25 for (70 bbls.) Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a fair demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 87½ for new, seller January, and $15@ $15 12½, closing rather weak at $15, for do., seller March; sales, 2,650 bbls....Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5⅛c. @6c. for Western, ₩ lb., the latter very scarce....Cut-meats have been in some request at 9c.@10⅛c. for Hams; 5⅛c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders; 7⅛c.@8⅛c. for Bellies, ₩ lb.; sales equal to 225 pks., including 25,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 8c.; also 5,000 City-pickled Hams, averaging 12 lbs., at 10⅛c., and 500 green Sides at 6⅛c. ₩ lb....Bacon has attracted rather more attention, and has been quoted steadier in price. The offerings of desirable lots have been moderate, and holders have been quite confident in their views. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 boxes, including, for early delivery here, 225 boxes Short Rib at 7⅛c.@7⅛c., chiefly at 7⅛c.; 250 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; 190 boxes Short Clear at 7⅛c.@8c., and 50 boxes Cumberland at 8⅛c.; for prompt delivery at Chicago; 150 boxes Long Clear at 6⅛c., and 150 boxes Short Clear at 6⅛c.; and for forward delivery there, 250 boxes Long Clear, January, at 6⅛c.; 250 boxes Cumberland and 250 boxes Short Rib, last half of January, at 6⅛c. and 6⅛c., respectively, and 500 boxes Short Clear, January, at 6⅛c. ₩ lb....Lard has been in less confident demand, with values quoted less buoyant, particularly for Western stock. Sales have been reported of 1,445 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9 11-16c. for Western Steam, 9⅛c.@9⅛c. for Kettle-rendered, 9⅛c. @9⅛c. for City; 9c.@ for No. 1, and 10c.@10⅛c. for Refined. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been moderately active at, however, less firm rates, with sales reported of 2,400 tcs. Western Steam, including 250 tcs. seller December, at 9⅛c.; 900 tcs. seller January at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; 1,250 tcs., seller March at 10c.@10⅛c. ₩ lb....Beef has been in moderate demand at from $7 50 @$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 200 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet at from $12@$18 50 for old and new Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for India Mess, and $22 50@$25 50 for fancy City do., ₩ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at rather firmer rates, with sales of 225 bbls. at $23@$25 for new....Butter and Cheese have been very dull at old rates.

SUGARS—The market for Raw has been quite dull since our last, and prices have shown less buoyancy, though holders have not been urgent in their offerings of stock, and have been insisting on full rates; sales have been reported since our last of 280 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8c.@8⅛c., chiefly at 8⅛c.@8⅛c.; 25 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 11⅛c. ₩ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 9⅛c., good do. at 9⅛c., prime do. at 9⅛c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅛c.@9⅛c.; Grocery Grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ₩ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅛c.@10c.; Manila, in bags, at 7⅛c.@ 8⅛c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, at 10⅛c.@12⅛c. as the extremes.

HIDES—Have been in good request and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 4,000 Buenos Ayres at 26⅛c., gold, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Has been heavy and cheaper, on a less active demand. Sales, 235,000 lbs. common to choice at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. Of Stearine 51,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅛c.@ 10c. ₩ lb. Of Grease, 170,000 lbs. at 7c.@8c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been continued to 120 bbls., in lots, at 97⅛c.@98c. ₩ gallon. Market dull and lower.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the way of berth freights, since our last, especially in the line of Grain and Cotton movements, which were checked, in part, by the firmer views of ship-owners. The available supply of room was quite moderate. The chartering business was on a restricted scale. There was not much inquiry for Petroleum vessels, and the bids made were generally unsatisfactory. For Grain vessels there was also a very limited call. Vessels for the Cotton and Tobacco trades were in fair request, chiefly to load at Southern ports, at about equal to market rates. For the Phosphate and Lumber trade, there was also some demand for suitable vessels noted. Vessels for general cargo attracted less attention. The available of tonnage was comparatively light. Many of the foreign vessels now in port are here under foreign charters, generally for grain, with Oil options, and are not open to offers for recharter. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 400 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@9-32d. by sail, and ⅜d. by steam, ₩ lb., with 7⅛d. asked by both sail and steam for Grain, ₩ standard bushel; 1,150 tcs. Lard and 1,350 boxes Bacon, at 25s. by sail, and 35s. by steam; 3,100 boxes Cheese, at 40s. by steam, and 27s. 6d.@30s. by sail; 100 tons Oil-cake, by sail, at 21s.; 40 hhds. Tallow, and 25 tons mdse. by sail, on private terms; also an American ship, 1,083 tons, with about 4,600 bales Cotton, from Galveston, at 9-16d. ₩ lb.; and a British ship, 1,057 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, by sail, 3,800 bbls. Resin on private terms; and, by steam, 350 tcs. Pork at 7s. ₩ tierce; 120 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 2,600 bags Clover-seed at 40s.; 50 hhds Tobacco, on private terms; 300 cases, and 200 three-quarter boxes do. at 40s. ₩ ton, measurement. For Antwerp, by sail, 7,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₩ bushel; and 450 tcs. Lard at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bremen, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₩ 280 lbs.; 1,000 tons Lard and Bacon at 37s. 6d. ₩ ton; also, a Norwegian bark, 500 tons, for general cargo, on private terms; and a German ship, 1,250 tons, reported as loading on owner's account. For Continental ports, there was a fair inquiry for vessels to load with Tobacco, within the range of 32s. 6d. @37s. 6d. from Baltimore. From San Francisco, via Calcutta, an American ship, 1,363 tons, with general cargo, for New-York or Boston, on private terms. For Havana, an American brig, 230 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For Hayti and back, an American schooner, 120 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. The British bark, with equal to 4,800 bbls. Crude Petroleum, Philadelphia, reported by us on Tuesday on private terms, was on the basis of 5s. 10½d. for Havre, or 6s. 1½d. for Antwerp or Bremen.

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☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The House Apportionment Bill.

After a debate which was not so tedious as it bade fair to be, the House of Representatives has passed an Apportionment bill. It is substantially the one introduced by Mr. COOK, of Illinois, in the last Congress, and championed in this by Mr. FARNSWORTH, of the same State. It adds forty to the number of Representatives, increasing the total from 243 to 283. We append a series of tables showing the distribution of members in the present House, that of the members under the new apportionment, the gain or loss of each State, the gain or loss of the four sections into which the country is generally regarded as divided, and, finally, the percentage of membership belonging to each of these sections:

	42d Congress.	43d Congress.	Gain.	Loss.
NEW-ENGLAND.				
Maine	5	5	..	..
New-Hampshire	3	2	..	1
Vermont	3	2	..	1
Massachusetts	10	11	1	..
Rhode Island	2	2	..	..
Connecticut	4	4	..	..
Total	27	26	..	1
MIDDLE STATES.				
New-York	31	32	1	..
New-Jersey	5	7	2	..
Pennsylvania	24	26	2	..
Total	60	65	5	..
BORDER AND LATE SLAVE STATES, EXCEPT MISSOURI.				
Delaware	1	1	..	..
Maryland	5	6	1	..
Virginia	8	9	1	..
West Virginia	3	3	..	..
North Carolina	7	8	1	..
South Carolina	4	5	1	..
Georgia	7	9	2	..
Alabama	6	7	1	..
Mississippi	5	6	1	..
Louisiana	5	5	..	..
Kentucky	9	10	1	..
Tennessee	8	9	1	..
Arkansas	3	4	1	..
Florida	1	1	..	..
Texas	4	6	2	..
Total	76	89	13	..
WESTERN STATES AND MISSOURI.				
Ohio	19	20	1	..
Indiana	11	12	1	..
Illinois	14	19	5	..
Missouri	9	13	4	..
Michigan	6	9	3	..
Iowa	6	9	3	..
Wisconsin	6	8	2	..
California	3	4	1	..
Minnesota	2	3	1	..
Oregon	1	1	..	..
Kansas	1	3	2	..
Nebraska	1	1	..	..
Nevada	1	1	..	..
Total	80	103	23	..

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION.

	42d Congress.	43d Congress.
New-England	11.1 per cent.	9.2 per cent.
Middle States	24.7 per cent.	23. per cent.
Southern States	31.2 per cent.	31.4 per cent.
Western States	33. per cent.	36.4 per cent.
Total	100.	100.

It will be seen by the above tables that the late slave States, exclusive of Missouri—which, in all the interests represented in it, as well as in the character and tendency of its population, is far more Western than Southern—retain their percentage of total membership, while gaining thirteen members. The Middle and Eastern States together, while gaining four members, drop from having 35.8 per cent. of the House to 32.2 per cent., while the West, including Missouri, as above mentioned, gains twenty-three members, and advances from 33 per cent. to 36.4 per cent. The West, as thus made up, has a majority of twelve members over the combined Eastern and Middle States.

If the bill which the House passed yesterday, should succeed in the Senate, the fact may be set down as a decided and substantial triumph for those principles of reform and progress which are now agitating the public mind. The section which gains twenty-three members is one the people of which comprehend clearly the material interests affected by national legislation, and they have spoken very plainly in favor of Congress leaving those interests to take care of themselves, without protection and without oppression. In Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri, the latest expressions by Republican Conventions have been strongly for revenue and Civil Service reform. It is noteworthy that the only opposition to the principle involved in the House Apportionment bill came from Democrats, who desired to keep the House at its present size. Evidently the Democracy have small hope of gaining favor in the West.

Up-Hill Work.

When a man undertakes to work, after an honest fashion a system of legal and administrative machinery expressly constructed for purposes of fraud, he is apt to find that the results bear a somewhat small proportion to the effort necessary to produce them. This is the present position of Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN in the Controller's Office. Apart from the facts that he is almost the only honest servant in a prominent position which they have, and that every day since he took office has been marked by some new saving to the tax-payers, the citizens of New-York have this additional interest in his labors that the difficulties thrown in his way mark precisely the points where the City Government is most in need of reform. The repetition of so monstrous an anomaly as the present position of TWEED, for example, should be made impossible in all time coming. Here is a man morally convicted beyond all doubt of having stolen immense sums of public money and who is engaged in postponing a legal conviction by means of wealth accumulated during years of plunder. Yet, he finds it possible to maintain a hold upon one of the chief departments of the City which he has robbed, and to pledge the tax-payers to new contracts in which his "rake" will figure for a considerable amount. We have yet to hear that TWEED has cut a single sinecurist off his pay-rolls, or has abated one jot of the jobbery and waste which have uniformly distinguished his department. Since the election, as well as before it, he has done his best to stir up the laboring men against the Controller and the Reform administration which he represents. Even now, when every man in the outlying public works of the City has been paid, he finds occupation for the men who get pay for doing nothing by sending parties of them daily to dun the Controller for money which they have never earned, and to increase the difficulties of an honest officer holding his own against what is left of a horde of greater and lesser thieves.

We publish today some details of the administration of our chief public market, previous to Mr. GREEN's appointment. Practices tolerably similar have prevailed in all the City markets, and the public and the stall-holders alike expect that they should be completely reformed. For this, of course, a patient and laborious selection, out of somewhat unpromising materials, is required. It would be easy enough to fill the markets with a set of men who might be trusted to plunder and oppress at discretion. To find among the class usually ambitious to become inspectors and what not, servants who will not abuse their opportunities, is a task which must require from the Controller more time and attention than he can well spare. If Mr. GREEN can organize the markets as he organized the Central Park force some years ago, he will have accomplished no slight triumph in the work of local civil service reform.

The financial farce enacted by our precious Board of Apportionment is at the bottom of half the difficulties which have beset the administration of Controller GREEN. The sums set aside for many public purposes were confessedly inadequate for the expenditures they were designed to cover. The Ring hoped in this way to gain a cheap reputation for economy, and the departments, relying upon a continuance of the knavish system of supplementing deficiencies by the issue of short bonds—to be afterward consolidated and added to the permanent debt—went on spending in total disregard of the sums allotted them. A good illustration of the delusive sham which the work of the Board of Apportionment was intended to be, may be found in the pressing demand of BROWN, the Tammany street-cleaning contractor, for more money. Under the regular contract BROWN was entitled to receive some $498,000 for the year's work—or rather make-believe of work. To meet this, the Board of Apportionment voted about $300,000, and unless the deficiency is made up, the industrious BROWN threatens to leave undone the small amount of street-cleaning which he actually performs. The sooner this swindling contract with all its superadded extra allowances is looked into the better. The contractor has systematically evaded his share of the bargain. He cannot be too soon compelled either to do the work for which he is grossly overpaid, or to surrender the contract which has about two years more to run.

Any one who thinks about the subject at all will make due allowance for the pressure upon the Controller's time and energies, arising no less from unnecessary worry than from needful work; but, at the same time, every one who wishes to see a thorough administrative reform perfected in this City, looks to Mr. GREEN for much of the data which are to shape the details of such a scheme. A full exhibit of the *personnel* and the distribution of duties and salaries in all the departments and bureaus, such as that lately demanded by the Controller, cannot be too soon made public. The unnecessary and wasteful character of duplicate City and County bureaus should be made as clear as a statement of their nominal functions can make them. The amount of the City debt, and the total of outstanding claims against the City, will, of course, be required to guide the Legislature in providing for the next year's obligations of the City. But the entire system of auditing and authenticating claims should also receive such comments from the Controller as his experience may suggest to be likely to shield the public from the possibility of outrages like those of the last few years. The time for adjusting the practical details of the City Government is very near at hand, and Mr. GREEN is the only man at present in office who can be expected to facilitate the work by a full exhibit of what the tax-payers now get in return for the amount expended on the people in their service.

Mayor Hall's Bank Account.

Two or three months ago, when the champions of Mayor HALL were trying to establish his innocence of any participation in the proceeds of the Ring robberies by representing him as a poor man, the TIMES stated, on what it believed then, and still believes, to be good authority, that HALL had had on deposit in the Tenth National Bank of this City from two hundred and fifty thousand to half a million dollars at one time. To this statement, although thrice repeated in the TIMES, no contradiction ever came from HALL himself, from the officers of the bank, or from any other authoritative source. But we find that the Mayor's bank account was made the subject of investigation by the October Grand Jury in which "IKE" OLIVER figured as the great interrogator, and from the testimony taken on that occasion, which has since been published in violation of law, it appears that the statement of the TIMES was contradicted, and the poverty of the Mayor was vouched for with great stress and emphasis. The first witness examined on this point was the Mayor's law partner, AUGUSTUS L. BROWN, who swore that HALL was so poor that he did not feel himself able to pay the expenses of his wife and daughters' trip to Europe, and that they had to pay their own expenses "out of some little means which Mrs. HALL inherited from her father and the children from their grandfather." ROBERT B. PALMER, the Cashier of the Tenth National Bank, was then sworn, and he testified that HALL opened an account in his bank in the early part of 1870; that his account had averaged since that time less than $5,000, and that the largest amount he ever had on deposit at one time was between $27,000 and $28,000.

Now, in spite of the negative testimony of Mr. AUGUSTUS L. BROWN and the positive testimony of Mr. ROBERT B. PALMER, we reiterate our statement that HALL has had on deposit in the Tenth National Bank, within the past year, as high as $250,000 at one time, and from that up to half a million, and we dare Mr. ROBERT B. PALMER to produce the books of the bank before an impartial investigating committee to test the truth of our statement.

"Look on This Picture and on That."

On the heels of the execution of ROSSEL comes the acquittal of TONNELET. The case of the latter is less familiar than of the former, and may need recital. TONNELET, then, is a brave warrior who reserved the display of his prowess until after the war with Germany was over. He is an ardent patriot, a worshiper of "La France" and "La Gloire," and he had been waiting an opportunity to illustrate, by some chivalric exploit, his feelings and his aspirations. Such an opportunity presented itself at Montreuil on the 5th of September last. On that day TONNELET met some friends at the convivial board, and poured forth his sentiments in periods of swelling rhetoric. His friends listened and admired. Would that TONNELET, they exclaimed, our good TONNELET, could have led the armies of France to victory! On this, the heroic creature rose to enthusiasm. He would avenge all yet. He would make the hated Prussians quail before him like whipped curs. He would march on Berlin. Like the famed CAIUS MARCIUS, he would "flutter their Volsces in Corioli." In the meanwhile, by way of earnest for so glorious a future, he would decrease the number of the abhorred invaders off-hand. He would kill a Prussian that very day. His friends still admired and cheered; but there was a touch of incredulity mingled with their transports, a drop of doubt to embitter the honey of popular applause. This was too much for the brave TONNELET to stand. In a twinkling he offered a bet, which was promptly accepted, that he would indeed that day kill a Prussian. The stake was to be two *litres* of wine, and the brave TONNELET won his bet.

Fired with patriotic rage—but not drunk, for, we observe, the defense did not even attempt in the sequel to set up this plea—TONNELET sallied forth into the street. Presently he spied an unarmed German soldier, named DENMULLER. Stalking up to him, TONNELET demanded to know if he was a Prussian. The man smiled civilly and said in barbarous French that he was a Saxon. On this TONNELET deliberately plunged a knife into the poor fellow's heart, and the soldier dropped dead. The assassin has now been tried before a Parisian Court, and, shameful to say, acquitted and released. His advocate was the celebrated LACHAUD. That lawyer pleaded that his client was the victim of a "superb, self-abnegating sentiment of nationality." He was a Sydney, a Bayard, this grand TONNELET, who "only killed DENMULLER out of hatred for the enemy." The eloquent counsel implored the jury not to condemn a "fervid though hasty patriot" against whom the "technical niceties of the law" ought not, at such a time, to be invoked. The jury listened and melted. Nor was the advocate for the accused alone in his humane efforts. The counsel for the prosecution obligingly seconded him. That gentleman plainly showed that his sympathies were with the living TONNELET, rather than with the dead DENMULLER, with patriotic Frenchmen rather than with invading Germans. Who shall say that under this tender strain of love of country even Virtue herself might not swerve, and "Murder take the angel-shape of Justice!" M. LACHAUD wound up with a torrent of passionate declamation. The jury almost "shouted innocence ere he had quitted." And the assassin of the unoffending DENMULLER marched off in triumph, "a hero and *bon citoyen*."

Surely France should hang her head in despair. The contrast between these two almost simultaneous events, between the execution of ROSSEL and the acquittal of TONNELET, is not painful alone, but inexpressibly shocking. On one hand, a noble and gallant Christian gentleman, a credit to his country and her army, is judicially murdered for a technical offense; on the other, a despicable, vain-glorious and blood-thirsty ruffian stabs an innocent and unoffending stranger in cold blood, to the heart, and walks out of the dock a free man. It is impossible to believe that such things can escape punishment; and the cry of execration that has arisen over both these acts from nearly the whole European Press, implies that retribution may not be very far off. ROSSEL cannot be brought back to life, and TONNELET cannot now, perhaps, be punished for his crime; but a just retribution must inevitably overtake those who are responsible for deeds so outrageous, so repugnant alike to justice and to every generous feeling of humanity.

The "One-Term" Principle.

From present indications, it would appear that the platform of the disaffected Republicans who oppose the re-election of Gen. GRANT is to consist of one principle, and that is to be the "one-term" principle. It is natural for men who have but one idea to try and make the most of it; but there is danger of transforming it into a hobby, when it is sure to become a nuisance. We see no occasion for the strife that is now going on among the sore-heads, as to who has been the earliest and most persistent advocate of the one-term principle. They all boast that it was first enunciated by WASHINGTON, who, however, failed to practice it himself; and as the people have paid little regard to it since, and have deliberately repudiated it in five different instances, it would seem not to have made much headway in popular estimation.

Although there are some plausible arguments in favor of limiting a successful aspirant for the Presidency to one term, yet there is one very strong common-sense objection, which to most minds is conclusive against imposing any such limit in the fundamental law of the land. It would be an unnecessary restraint put upon the people to prevent them, in a certain unforeseen contingency which might arise, and which is very likely to arise, from doing the very thing that they would most desire to do. In a country where the people choose their own rulers by a popular vote, it looks like an absurdity for them to establish a constitutional provision that would prevent them, or their successors, from electing the man of their choice. It would be a denial of the fundamental principle of popular government. It might happen, as it has happened in one or two instances, that the people would be lucky enough to hit upon the very best man, in their estimation, for President; and when they have been thus fortunate, and the man of their choice has fulfilled all their expectations, are they to be prohibited from re-electing him for another term? How would the Republicans of the country have liked it, if they had been prevented by a constitutional provision from re-electing LINCOLN in 1864? How would the Democrats have liked it, if they had been prohibited from re-electing their great idol, JACKSON, in 1832? There is something puerile in this proposition that the people should bind themselves not to do, in the future, what the future may prove to be the very best thing they can do.

And what are the reasons advanced in favor of such a proposition? The chief, and almost the only one, so far as we have been able to discover, is, that the President may, and sometimes does, use the patronage of the Government intrusted in his hands to promote his re-election to office. Now, in the first place, the influence of this Government patronage is immensely overrated, but, if it were ten times as great as it is, it would be utterly powerless to secure the re-election of a President who was not the choice of the people. JOHN TYLER was, probably, the most notable instance of a President who made use of the entire patronage of his office with the sole view of securing a re-election; and what was the result? When the time arrived for nominating his successor, he was left with scarcely an omnibus-load of supporters. So far from Government patronage being an element of strength to the President who desires a renomination, it is his chief source of weakness, and that, too, irrespective of the manner in which it is used. For every office in the gift of the President there are at least a score of applicants; and while the successful one may be a champion of the political aspirations of his chief, the chances are ten to one that the remainder will be very lukewarm friends, if not open enemies. We doubt whether any man who has had experience in the Presidency, or in any other high office, would not infinitely prefer to be divested of all patronage whatever, if his sole object were to secure a re-election. Take the case of Gen. GRANT for example. It is a well known fact, and has been substantially admitted over and over again in the *Tribune*, that the sole cause of dissatisfaction with Gen. GRANT among the Republicans of this City and State has grown out of the manner in which he has distributed the Government patronage. If there had been no patronage at his disposal, there would not be a dozen Republicans in the State today to oppose his renomination. The same is true, to a greater or less degree, all over the country. If all the facts could be made known, it would be found that nearly every one of the leading men in the anti-Grant combination, who, for lack of a better plea, are so zealously riding the "one-term" hobby, has some personal grievance to complain of, growing out of the distribution of Government patronage.

Chinese in California.

The report of the Grand Jury, called together to investigate the riots which disgraced Los Angeles, California, on the 24th of last October, confirms us in the opinion that the fearful scenes enacted there, on that night, could have been prevented by a judicious use of the Police power. The riot originated in the culmination of an old-standing feud between rival Chinese companies. The Chinese collected in groups upon the streets, and, having previously provided themselves with fire-arms, blazed away at the Police and the white residents as fast as they made their appearance. A policeman and citizen were shot at the first discharge. The crowd then began to collect and the Police to withdraw. Respectable men made frequent efforts to put a stop to the bloodshed which followed, but were finally compelled to consult their own safety by beating a hasty retreat. The testimony, taken before the Grand Jury, shows that the Police did absolutely nothing, and that the wretches who were saved from the fury of the mob, owe their lives to a few resolute citizens, who bore them off even after the ropes had been placed around their necks. No person appeared upon the scene with any semblance of authority. The Chief of Police managed to be out of the way, and his subordinates were so dazed by the firing that they did nothing more than look on at the wholesale lynching. Indictments have been found against thirty-seven persons. Of this number eight are Chinese. It is only right to say of the Grand Jury that it has done its duty most faithfully. The work of bringing the indicted persons to justice devolves upon the District-Attorney and the Police. It remains yet to be seen whether they have performed their part of the work. In the meantime, some of the Americans, resident in China, have shown considerable alarm lest there may be an attempt to seek revenge upon them for the murders of the Chinese at Los Angeles. Among other letters that have come to New-York on this subject was one from the Messrs. OLYPHANT, asking the Chamber of Commerce to call the attention of the United States Government to the riots. If the properly-constituted authorities at Los Angeles had failed to make an investigation, it might be desirable for Congress to order an inquiry; but as the case stands at present there seems to be no good reason to recommend extraordinary measures. For the honor of his State, Gov. BOOTH, of California, will see that justice is done; and as we have faith in his integrity and wisdom, we recommend that the matter be left entirely in his hands.

MINOR TOPICS.

To anybody who wants to understand what a Tammany Police Commissioner's sense of duty amounts to, we commend the perusal of Judge BOSWORTH's speech in defense of the revocation of the order about the Internationalist parade. There is no attempt made to show whether the order was right or wrong. Its withdrawal is based simply on the assumption that not only did the Internationalists want to parade, but that certain newspapers backed them in a determination to defy the law. A more flimsy pretense for backing out of a ridiculous position could hardly have been invented. The fact is that the Commissioners had allowed too many invasions of the peace of the day of rest to pass unquestioned, to be able to resist this one. The people are thus reminded of one other penalty which they have paid for having the peace of the City committed to the care of a handful of unscrupulous politicians. The rodomontade in which the Communists exult over their triumph, and the hubbub which they propose raising on Sunday next, will also serve to demonstrate the necessity of teaching processionists of all foreign creeds and nationalities that very shortly one comprehensive enactment will be deemed sufficient to prevent them from abusing the hospitality which shelters them.

The *Sun*, which has been publishing for a year past almost daily, a list of forty office-holders under the Federal Government whom, it charged, were relations of Gen. GRANT, has now reduced its list to twelve. It was forced into making this correction by a simple statement of facts in the TIMES. But it is now trying to make up for the thirty-eight lies it was compelled to retract, by publishing the list of twelve, with its own lying comments attached thereto, and representing the whole as an extract from the TIMES of Dec. 8. The *Sun* is probably the only newspaper published that lies systematically and from principle, and that daily insults its readers by assuming that they prefer falsehood to truth. That such a paper should be the leading organ in the crusade against President GRANT is, perhaps, natural, but that its course upon this or any other subject can have any effect but to injure the cause it represents is scarcely credible.

Among the reported assets of the Ocean Bank is one hundred thousand dollars of protested paper of the New-York Printing Company. This Company, as we have shown in our exposures of the Ring frauds, received $1,575,989 54 from the City and County Treasury during the years 1869 and 1870 for work that any other printing establishment would have been glad to do for one-fourth of that sum. The President of the New-York Printing Company is CHAS. E. WILBOUR, a former editor and present stockholder of the New-York *Tribune*. Both he and CORNELIUS CORSON, the Secretary of the Company, are each reported to be worth at least half a million, which they were, probably, too much engaged in finding safe keeping for, to attend to so trifling a matter as honoring their business engagements.

Managers of opera grumble, and with no little show of justice, that beside paying a high rent for the only available New-York house, they have to surrender some hundreds of the best seats to the stockholders. A new opera-house, much further up the island, and in the heart of the fashionable quarter, is now talked of, to be on a scale of great splendor, with a large stage and a comparatively small auditorium. In the meantime, if a low rent, or no rent at all, is an object, attention may be drawn to an advertisement in the *Indépendance Belge*, which offers the theatre in Metz on precisely the last-named terms to any one who will give two or three performances a week, beginning in January. The Metz Theatre, like the Metz fortifications, is described as having undergone thorough repair, and the people, who have had no show to speak of since BAZAINE left, as being excessively anxious to be amused.

They have been having a lively time in the Paraguay Chamber of Deputies. Rumors came to us some time ago that the disputes between the President and the Congress had assumed a menacing aspect. The opposition has for some time been urging the President to resign. The latter watched his chance, and, on pretense of checking insurrection, arrested the chief members of the opposition, and, after the old plan, made himself Dictator. At the end of October there was a free fight in the Chamber of Deputies, the spectators in the galleries taking part. Empty gin bottles, knives and revolvers were freely used, four persons were killed and twenty wounded. The air, at last accounts, was full of threats from the contending parties, and it is evident that another act of this reputable drama is yet to be performed.

What is the reason that in new countries, and especially those to which people flock for precious metals or stones, such queer names are given to the localities? Here we find in the new South African Diamond Fields outlandish designations for the settlements, such as "Du Toit's Pan," "New Rush," and "Paddywhack's Elbow." These are very fair companions for our Californian "Jackass Gulch," "Shirt-tail Cañon," and "Murderer's Bar." Probably the spirit of enterprise that leads people into these wild regions extends to nomenclature, and the scorn of conventions and love of novelty that distinguish such adventurers find expression in all that they do. It is a fact as noticeable that with denser numbers and increasing refinement names are changed to more familiar ones, and euphony is gained at the expense of originality. This is true of the neighborhood of Boston as well as of that of San Francisco.

There was a story in *Blackwood* a few years ago, the purpose of which was to inculcate the propriety of marrying one's grandmother. The fact that the tale was a satire on certain extravagant French romances of the period did not impair the lively interest of the plot, and the novel consequently differed from most novels "with a purpose." A similar merit is claimed for *Hannah*, the last fiction by the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman*, and which has been written to advocate, or defend, marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Mr. CHAMBERS, M. P., the energetic spokesman of this measure before Parliament, has thus secured an able coadjutor to assist in the process of manufacturing public opinion. Legislators, however, are apt to be less impressionable than the community at large, and we doubt whether *Hannah* will materially affect the next division on Mr. CHAMBERS' bill in the House of Commons.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"JOHN GARTH" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Wallack's Theatre has been densely crowded for the last three nights to see a new play called "John Garth." The basis of this drama has been supplied by a novel of Mr. F. W. ROBINSON's, and the adaptation has been made by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. Mr. BROUGHAM has given to the stage many plays, and always with a certain measure of success. His share in "London Assurance," however disputed for selfish and unscrupulous ends, gave that popular comedy point and brilliancy to which it has owed much of its enduring acceptance. We know not how far in other essays Mr. BROUGHAM's dramatic work will stand the test of years. Time, that "beautifier of the dead, adorner of the ruin," is prone to pass by much of this class of labor, and to show products to be ephemeral, which at the first blush seemed rich with promise. It can, however, be said of Mr. BROUGHAM's plays, that they have always been amusing at the time, that their author is not only a capital actor, but, partly perhaps for that reason, a consummate master of stage effect, and that that last supreme test of merit, a crowded house, always attends the announcement of a new production from his hands.

"John Garth" is a melodrama in the literal sense. It is full of startling situations, of mysterious mutterings, of bitter hatreds, and of anomalous juxtapositions. People come on and go off to music, and patter love and fury to the *staccato* and hurry of the orchestra. All this gratifies the love of the marvelous and agreeably accords with old-fashioned prejudices. In real life the movements of mankind are unaccompanied by melodic stimulants, but such poetic license has ever given zest to such entertainments, and presumably will do so for a long time to come. We can say with candor of "John Garth," that it is one of the best off-hand melodramas we have ever seen. Setting probability aside, about which in such work we need not be over-squeamish, the piece has really a great deal to recommend it. It is, to begin with, full of life and "go." The incidents are well conceived or well chosen, they follow each other with tact and rapidity, the climaxes are bold and significant, and the auditor is always really anxious to hear the whole story out. A further merit is—and with dramas of bustling action the merit is rare—that the characters are endowed with not a little individuality, and, apart from the wondrous scenes set forth by them, are interesting in themselves. The cast of "John Garth" is subjoined:

John Garth	Mr. Lester Wallack
Gregory Deerham	Mr. John Gilbert
Paulo Barretti	Mr. Charles Fisher
Antonio Barretti, his son	Mr. J. B. Polk
Bartholomew	Mr. E. M. Holland
Owen	Mr. J. Peck
Jones	Mr. W. Danvers
Hester Deerham	Miss Plessy Mordaunt
Minnie Garth	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mere Charmarante	Mrs. John Sefton
Maria	Miss Lillie McCormick

The plot of this drama is intricate, but it is by no means perplexing or unintelligible. To some extent the unities are set at naught, and divers things are supposed to have happened before the curtain first rises, with which we are made familiar by colloquial retrospection. *John Garth*, the hero, left home many years ago. He was a strange fellow, so strange as to be called "Mad Garth," in the country round. One of the forms of his eccentricity consisted in abandoning his young child, and going off to South America. There he became President of one of the minor republics, and experienced the usual fate of such magistrates in soon being ignominiously deposed. He then returns home—and here the real action begins—chiefly to seek his daughter, whom he finds a young woman. She is in charge, and bearing the name of her father's worst enemy, one *Deerham*, and a number of misapprehensions, and much harsh feeling follow this discovery. The situation is rendered worse for *John Garth* by the opportune arrival of one *Barretti* who has been his enemy in South America, for no reason in particular, and continues to cherish a like amicable sentiment in England under the same incentive. *Barretti* kindly opens a "swing bridge," in the hope that in the night *Garth* will tumble through, but *Deerham* falls through instead. Then *Garth* is tried for the crime and acquitted. A number of incidents follow which chiefly tend to the discomfort of *Garth*, who really has a very hard time of it. In the sequel, however, all comes right. Those who have disliked *Garth* most find out what the audience know all the time, namely, what a very fine fellow he is; and his triumphs wind up not only by the recovery of his daughter's love, but by his marriage with the woman who has made herself most detestable to him during all the previous complications. We are not quite sure that the audience entirely sympathize with this cheerful conclusion, but they are at least so well pleased with all that has gone before that they are quite willing to allow *Garth* to espouse anybody he likes, and to applaud the happy nuptials.

The acting of "John Garth" is undeniably excellent. Mr. LESTER WALLACK has, in the hero, a character of highly unusual qualities, and has studied them keenly and well. *Garth*, a man of deep and sensitive feeling, "warped by the world in disappointment's school," a bit of a misanthrope, and yet full of generous impulses at bottom, is by no means an easy figure to embody, and Mr. WALLACK deserves great credit for coping as he does with so difficult a creation. The *nuances* of expression which, as he ripens with the progress of the action, he throws out in this personation, show Mr. WALLACK to be an artist of genuine and delicate powers. *John Garth* is one of the most versatile and vigorous pieces of character acting we have ever seen from Mr. WALLACK, which is saying a great deal, but not too much. Mr. JOHN GILBERT might be better fitted than in *Gregory Deerham*, but the very sight of this sterling artist is so agreeable to the public, so fraught with memories of thoroughly good work, and so suggestive of a certain mellow consciousness in everything to come, that it is hard to raise questions of special adaptability, or to do aught but praise. We have left ourselves little space to speak of the really admirable acting of Mr. CHARLES FISHER as *Barretti*, and yet this performance could be commented upon with eulogy and at length with all truth and propriety. It must suffice to say for the present that *Barretti* is really one of Mr. FISHER's best "character" hits, and that it will doubtless become even better, as we think, with repetition. Of the other parts we need say no more just now than that they seemed to be filled to the satisfaction of the audience. "John Garth" has made a decided impression, and there is every sign that it will have a long and lucrative run.

Musical.

THE SANTLEY CONCERT.

To-night, at Steinway Hall, the last chance, with the exception of Saturday's matinée, is afforded to hear Mr. SANTLEY and the other fine artists of Mr. DOLBY's troupe in New-York for some time to come. The party are to start directly after for a tour of some length in the Provinces, and we earnestly advise those who have not yet heard these, in some respects, unsurpassable performers, not to lose their final opportunity. The programme for this evening has been selected with a view to uncommon variety as well as to high excellence, and will furnish fine scope for the display of the company's abilities. Not to have heard Mr. SANTLEY will hereafter, we predict, be a serious reproach, and it will be a pity that any of our lovers of music should incur it. The matinée of to-morrow will take place, as above stated, at Steinway Hall. This will be the farewell entertainment for the season in the Metropolis of the Dolby troupe, and a capital programme will be given on the occasion.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The third representation of the new series of Italian opera performances at the Academy takes place to-night. "Martha" will be sung.... The second rehearsal in anticipation of the second concert of the Philharmonic Society occurs at the Academy of Music this afternoon.... "The Vocal Society of New-York" gave a concert whereof the programme consisted of glees and madrigals, at Steinway Hall last evening. The hall was filled by a most fashionable audience.

Miscellaneous.

MR. BARNUM'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

We lack room for any further reference to the novel features of Mr. BARNUM's Show at the Rink than is contained in a suggestion to the reader to turn for information on the subject to another column. The crowded condition of the Rink makes this hint even useless, so accustomed is the public to look for attractive sights wheresoever Mr. BARNUM's name appears with the managerial title affixed to it.

MORE ABOUT THE GAS.

The Condition of Things Not Improved—Poor Lights and High Bills Everywhere.

Gas consumers above Thirty-fourth-street, in the Metropolitan Gas Company's district, continue to be vexed and annoyed at the poor quality of the gas furnished to them. No improvement, they say, has been observed in their gas-light, notwithstanding the fact that their grievances have been published at length in the TIMES.

A large grocery-store on the corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street, visited by the TIMES reporter, although furnished with a great number of gas-burners, all of them lighted, was found to be dimly illuminated.

"This is the kind of light we get," said one of the proprietors; "it tells its own story."

At the St. Cloud Hotel, on Broadway, the inquirer was told that the gas bills of the house, amounting to over $1,000 per week, were thought to be sufficiently large to buy good gas-light, but such was not the fact. The gas was not of the quality that might be expected.

A number of shop-keepers were visited on Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and Broadway above Thirty-fourth-street, and all of them were emphatic in their censures of the gas company, and hoped that the TIMES would continue to agitate the question until the companies either granted the reform asked for, or were forced to do so by the Legislature. Residents of the district between Thirty-eighth-street and Fiftieth-street, in Madison, Fifth and Fourth avenues, whose complaints have been noticed in the TIMES, say that a deaf ear has been turned to them by the gas company, and that they expect to suffer interminably unless the TIMES' agitation of the subject brings about a correction of the evil. The people of Yorkville reiterate the complaints from all quarters of this district, and one gentleman, with a mixture of jest and earnestness, said that he wished every night when he turned on the gas, and watched it feebly burning from the jets, like so many tallow dips, that he could with the turn-cock extinguish it and the whole of the Metropolitan Gas-works, together with the Company, at one twist. Then, said the gentleman, "we might have a new company and more light. As this summary method of getting rid of the evil is impossible," he added, "we must look to the TIMES and public opinion to force the Company to a regard for the rights of consumers."

A walk through some of the avenues and streets of the district last evening revealed a dismal state of things. The gas flickered, smoked and burned a dull red or ghastly blue in the shop windows, and its light feebly straggling from the street lamps was rendered still poorer by being forced to make its way through dirty and neglected panes of glass. Nearly everybody to whom the subject was mentioned complained of the enormity of the gas bills, and believe that the Company often charges them for gas they never use. Said one of the sufferers, "These great monopolies make enough money in all conscience to be just and honorable with the public. Why, Sir," he added, "look at the immense amount of capital put into their hands by consumers, who are forced to leave them a deposit to secure the payment of gas bills. They pay an interest of seven per cent. upon the money so deposited, it is true, but these deposits make them banking institutions as well as gas companies, and people who use their gas are forced to lend them such sums of money as they demand at such rates of interest as they choose to give, under penalty of being cut off from such gas-light as is vouchsafed to them."

Hudson County Expenditures.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders met yesterday. The Committee on County Farms reported that there were 268 paupers in the almshouse, 66 of whom are lunatics. The Penitentiary Committee reported 67 males and 16 females in the County Prison, and 96 prisoners in the Jail. The expenditures of the Board from May 2 to Nov. 1 were reported to be as follows: For bridges, $20,199 12; on outstanding contracts yet to be paid, $18,270; Lunatic Asylum, $3,523 06; printing and stationery, $5,487 65; public grounds, $7,123; new county road, $6,623 71; on account of Finance Committee, $10,919 77; on account of Passaic River Free Bridge, $35,500; for transcribing Bergen County records, $4,816 13; for the County Almshouse, $37,148 30; for the Penitentiary, $33,755 32; for the dock at Snake Hill, $2,775.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Passaic.

On Wednesday evening three prominent citizens of Passaic, Messrs. ALFRED SPEER, the well-known wine manufacturer; ALBERT COMSTOCK and SAMUEL G. GREENOUGH, took the lightning express train from New-York to their home, intending to get off at Passaic draw-bridge, where all trains are compelled to stop. They got off at that point and stepped across to the side-track. A locomotive at this instant came thundering down from the west, throwing Mr. SPEER and Mr. GREENOUGH down the embankment. They were both seriously injured. GREENOUGH died yesterday afternoon, and Mr. SPEER is not expected to live. The calamity has cast a gloom over the people of Passaic.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Passage of the Apportionment Bill by the House.

The Retrenchment Debate in the Senate.

Confirmation of Judge Williams as Attorney-General — The Coal and Salt Duty—A Disposition to Repeal the Eight-Hour Law—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1871.—The Apportionment bill finally passed the House today, fixing the number of members at two hundred and eighty-three. The discussion did not develop any new points, save that there seemed to be a growing feeling that the number of members ought not to be increased, and if the debate had lasted a few days longer it is probable that the House would have come to that conclusion. The bill as passed is the substitute of Gen. GARFIELD for the bill of Judge MERCUR, making the number of Representatives 283, instead of 280, as proposed in the first bill. This increase is caused by giving to Ohio, Illinois and Missouri each one more member than the number of 280 would have given them. This results in an arbitrary and unjust discrimination, for it virtually gives those States a member on a ratio of about 130,000, while the other States are given Representatives on a ratio of 137,800. An important amendment offered by Mr. POTTER, of New-York, providing that no Territory shall be admitted as a State unless it has a population sufficient to entitle it to a member, was agreed to by a large majority. Gen. BUTLER's amendment, providing for a uniform day of elections for members of Congress, was agreed to after a modification fixing a time which will allow several States to amend their Constitutions, which now fix different days of elections. The Senate will hardly act on the bill before the holiday recess. The reason why the Secretary of the Interior did not make the apportionment contemplated by the law was that he could not have made it until September, in any event that it was not imperative, and that the near approach of the session of Congress, which already had the matter under consideration, made it altogether desirable that it be left to their decision.

THE BANK EXAMINER IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. CHARLES CALLENDER, the Bank Examiner of New-York, sent his resignation here yesterday. Whether it will be accepted or whether he will be removed from office is not yet learned. Controller HULBURD is still in New-York looking into the affairs of other banks, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The House did no business today beyond the Apportionment bill, and will probably do little more business before the recess next week. It may be considered certain that if the Senate will pass Mr. MORTON's concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 3d Monday of May the House will assuredly agree to it.

THE CHICAGO BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Appropriations and the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, had a conference today and agreed finally to a bill fixing the cost of the new Court-house, Custom-house and Post-office at Chicago at $4,000,000, including the ground. The bill also provides that the location shall either be the old site of the Post-office, or within two squares thereof, so there will be no embarrassment by over-reaching real estate owners.

NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of Ex-Senator WILLIAMS for Attorney-General in Mr. AKERMAN's place was sent to the Senate today, as the best means for avoiding the pressure sure to follow as long as the nomination was withheld. The Senate paid Judge WILLIAMS the compliment of a prompt confirmation, without a reference. Mr. AKERMAN, it is now understood, will, on his retirement, return to Georgia and resume the practice of law. Gen. B. J. SWEET, of Illinois, was also nominated for First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Gen. SWEET has for some time past been Supervisor of Internal Revenue for that State, and was warmly recommended by a large majority of the delegation.

THE SENATE DEBATE OF YESTERDAY.

Mr. WILSON is responsible for another day of warm and in some parts acrimonious debate in the Senate. Yesterday when everybody else was ready to vote on the questions involved in the Retrenchment Committee resolution, he insisted on asking the adjournment of the subject till to-day to give him a chance for a speech. At 1:20 o'clock he took the floor, and made a speech in the best spirit, favoring the wishes of SCHURZ and TRUMBULL. He was evidently a good deal frightened in view of a possible break in the Republican Party, and no doubt took the course best calculated, in his judgment, to avert such a result. But his speech effected nothing except to open the floodgates of talk. Mr. NYE took up the subject, and with good humor told more truth than was needful or palatable to some of the Senators, charging them with sinister motives in their pleas for reform. He dealt some pretty severe blows of this character upon Mr. SCHURZ, who was obliged to defend himself. He called NYE a jester, whose place was in the theatre. He also addressed himself to some things Mr. CONKLING had said yesterday, which needed attention, evidently, if he intended to preserve any appearance of honesty in argument. Mr. TIPTON then told the story of how he was friendly to President GRANT till he lost all his patronage in Nebraska, and now he complained that he had not even a Post-office left him by the Administration. Of course he is a reformer, although Mr. TIPTON caused shouts of laughter by his uncouth and ridiculous manner, and while he displayed more bitterness than any of his dissatisfied brethren, he should be accredited with superior honesty, because he owned the cause of his hostility, while they attempt concealment. After his speech the vote was taken on TRUMBULL's amendment, and it was rejected by 35 to 24. Of the 24 who voted for it there were 11 Republicans and 13 Democrats. The resolution, as offered by Mr. ANTHONY, revising a standing committee of seven on investigation and retrenchment, was then adopted. This having been done, Mr. TRUMBULL again offered the original Retrenchment Committee resolution in a new form, this time as a resolution of instruction by the Senate to make the investigations specified during the present session. It was supposed this would be carried without opposition, but the concern of one or two Senators to know certainly that the power to sit during recess was not in the resolution, delayed action till a new discussion had a chance to spring up, in which TRUMBULL warmly repelled the insinuations that he could be otherwise than sincere, and made a counter attack on Mr. MORTON. This Mr. MORTON replied to, remarking that those who stood at the street corners and made loud prayers were not the most pious. To this Mr. TRUMBULL essayed to answer, when Mr. SHERMAN took the floor from him by a call to order for speaking more than once, and read him a fine lecture, to which he made a heated reply. By this time the question at issue was lost sight of. The Senate went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned till Monday. So it cannot be said that the fight is ended, though probably Monday Mr. TRUMBULL's last motion will be adopted without more debate. The Anti-Administration men in this onslaught have gained nothing, since they do not care to have any investigations unless in their own way. The action of the supporters of the Administration before the Winter is over will dispose of the charge that honest investigation is feared.

COAL AND SALT.

The Finance Committee of the Senate was called on by Mr. TRUMBULL today, in the Senate, to know what it was intending to do about reporting back the bills for the abolition of the duties on coal and salt. Mr. SHERMAN replied to the effect that the Committee was prepared to report back these bills at the pleasure of the Senate, but that the whole subject of tariff legislation would be involved in a consideration of the report, and the Committee thought it would be better to wait till the tariff and internal tax liquidation should be considered. A little later in the session the House would initiate measures which would make the consideration of the two subjects by the Senate possible. Mr. TRUMBULL did not appear to be satisfied with this account of the Committee's plans, and gave notice that on Monday next he would move to discharge the Committee from further consideration of the bills, and thus bring them directly before the Senate.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. WILSON takes every opportunity to urge upon the Senate the passage of a bill for the relief of the workmen whose wages were reduced with the going into effect of the Eight-hour law. Today it had a few minutes' consideration before the close of the morning hour, which developed a good deal of favor for the amendment offered by Mr. TRUMBULL, for the repeal of the Eight-hour law. Mr. CORBETT, and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, both took decided positions in favor of the repeal. The bill was finally referred to the Appropriation Committee. It is felt by many to be a delicate subject to handle in the present condition of parties, and it is somewhat doubtful if a direct vote will be gained on the issue of repeal. The amendment will be disposed of in some way so that the bill as it came from the House can be passed.

A BRITISH WAR CLAIM DISMISSED.

The American and British Commission delivered an opinion in the case of EDWARD ALFRED BARRETT against the United States. The agent and counsel for the United States, in his argument on the motion to dismiss, maintained that, notwithstanding the specious attempts to disguise the true nature of this claim under an allegation of the destruction by the United States, in war, of property hypothecated by the so-called Confederate States for the security of their debts, it is really neither more or less that a claim to hold the United States liable for the debts of those lately in rebellion against them, contracted in the very course of such rebellion in aid of it, and from which it drew its chief support. The language of the Treaty itself is believed to be abundantly specific in excluding claims of the character in question; besides, the Constitution of the United States contains an express prohibition of the assumption, or payment of these debts by the United, or by any State. The Commission today declared that the United States are not liable for the payment of debts contracted by rebel authorities. The rebellion was a struggle against the United States for the establishment, in a portion of country belonging to United States, of a new state in the family of nations, and it failed. Persons contracting with the so-called Confederate States, voluntarily assumed the risk of such failure, and accepted its obligations subject to the paramount rights of the parent State, by force, to crush the rebel organization, and seize all its assets and property, whether hypothecated by it or not to its creditors. Such belligerent rights of the United States to seize and hold was not subordinate to the rights of creditors of the rebel organization created by contract with the latter, and when such seizure was actually accomplished it put an end to any claim to the property which the creditor otehrwise might have had. The Commissioners are, therefore, of opinion that after such seizure the claimant had no interest in the matter and the claim was therefore dismissed. The Commission adjourned till Saturday.

UNIFORMITY IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Gen. CHARLES N. BROWNE has been nominated Pension Agent at Cincinnati, vice WILLIAM E. DAVIS, to be removed. Gen. BROWNE is a one-legged soldier, and by his appointment all the pension offices in Ohio will be filled by one-legged soldiers.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

The Senate, in Executive Session today, took up the nomination of GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, to be Attorney-General of the United States, and unanimously confirmed it without reference to a committee. This was in accordance with the usage and courtesy in every case where the nominee had been a member of the Senate—his character being sufficiently known without requiring formal inquiry. The following is the correspondence between Mr. AKERMAN and President GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1871.

To the President:

SIR: I hereby resign the office of Attorney-General of the United States. This resignation to take effect, in accordance with the wish which you verbally expressed to me today, on the 10th day of January next. Very respectfully,
(Signed,) A. T. AKERMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1871.

To the President:

DEAR SIR: In tendering the accompanying resignation of the office of Attorney-General, permit me to express my grateful sense of the kindness which I have uniformly received from you during my service in the office, and my ardent wishes for the continued success of your Administration. Very respectfully,
A. T. AKERMAN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1871.

Hon. A. T. Akerman, Attorney-General:

MY DEAR SIR: In accepting your resignation as Attorney-General, to take effect on the 10th day of January, permit me to renew the assurances of my high regard for you personally, and my appreciation of the zeal and application which you have brought to the office which you have so honorably filled. I can refer with pride to the uniform harmony which has constantly existed, not only between us, but also between yourself and colleagues in the Cabinet, all of whom, I know, unite with me in hearty wishes for your future prosperity, health and happiness. Your personal note accompanying your letter of resignation is gratefully received as a token of reciprocity of kind sentiment which I shall ever appreciate.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 14.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, presented a memorial of the Venezuela Steam Navigation Company, composed of citizens of New-York and New-Jersey, complaining of the seizure of their vessels by the revolutionists of that country, and asking the United States Government to procure redress. In presenting it he said that the citizens of this country who had dealings with Venezuela had many grievances to complain of which might yet necessitate severe measures on the part of our Government.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, said that he had examined the question in dispute, naturally hoping and expecting to find his own country in the right; but he regretted to have to say that he had found her in the wrong.

The petition referred to is from J. H. HANCOX, the President of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company, and prays that a gunboat be sent to demand the release of the steamers *Hergnutrias, Dudley Buck*, and *San Fernando*, and their officers and crews. The petitioner says that in the year 1869 the Venezuelan Government passed an act opening the navigation of its rivers to foreigners, with power to sail under their national flag; that during that year the Company dispatched those vessels from the United States, but on the 12th of October, Gen. HERNANDEZ, the chief of the revolutionary party, seized them and converted them into war vessels. The petitioner took proofs of the capture of these vessels and the imprisonment of their officers, and forwarded them to the State Department. Not only the release of the vessels, but indemnity for the damages sustained, is demanded. The petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, presented a memorial against woman suffrage, and said: More than ten thousand of the most refined and respectable women in the country have so signified to Congress their unwillingness to have the responsibilities of suffrage thrust upon them. This protest is said to contain many of the most respected, talented and influential women of ten different States. Over sixteen hundred of them live in Connecticut; and in looking over the list I find that I know many of them. They are not manly women, but women of good sense, and their judgment is entitled to consideration. They do not say anything about the abstract right of suffrage, but they say that having already their full share of the burdens and responsibilities of life, they fear that others more bold than they may succeed in having imposed upon them other burdens and responsibilities unsuited to them. Therefore they ask Congress to protect them from these dangers. They say that the extension of woman suffrage to them will be averse to the interests of the working women; that it will introduce fruitful elements of discord into the existing marriage relations, and that it will be freighted with danger to the general good order of the country. I sympathize with them. I see no possible benefit which can arise by the extension of suffrage to women—benefit to them or to the country.

SERVICES OF WOMEN DURING THE WAR.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented the petition of New-York soldiers in the late war, recounting the services of women in the war, and asking Congress to make some provision for the acknowledgment of their heroic and charitable work.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. RICE, of Arkansas—For erecting a Government building at Little Rock.

By Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania—To promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy of the United States; providing that in addition to the present force of the navy there shall be annually received into the service 300 boys, between the ages of fifteen and seventeen years, to serve as apprentices until the ages of twenty-one years, at such rates of pay as may be fixed by the President of the United States, and at the end of that time to be entitled to examination for promotion to the grade of seamen: said seamen, however, not to be in addition to the whole number of seamen at any time allowed by law.

By Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire—To regulate the admission of pupils from all parts of the Union into the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

By Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa—For the relief of certain settlers on public lands in Iowa under the Homestead laws.

By Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas—Granting lands to aid in the reclamation of desert lands in Utah Territory; also, to incorporate the Bear River and Cache Valley Land Company, with a grant of lands in Utah and Idaho.

By Mr. KELLOGG—Imposing tonnage duties and for other purposes; providing a duty of thirty cents per ton in lieu of all tonnage duties now imposed, and prohibiting the collection of any taxes or duties on tonnage or cargoes by the several States, except wharfage and dockage.

DUTIES ON COAL AND SALT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, asked Mr. SHERMAN, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, when the Committee intended to report the House bill repealing the duties on coal and salt.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said that the Committee were ready to report the bill, with amendments; but, regarding the internal and external taxes as parts of one great system, they thought it unadvisable to take up the tariff question separately from the question of internal taxation, and therefore they were waiting for the House to develop somewhat further the course it intends to pursue on the question of taxation.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Then I give notice that tomorrow I will move to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of the House bill repealing the duty on coal and salt.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, the Senate took up the House bill to equalize the pay of working men under the Eight-hour law.

Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment repealing the law was also read. Mr. TRUMBULL said that no one could be more in favor of rewarding and elevating labor than he, but this law had never had any such effect. It had done the working men no good whatever, but on the contrary it had done great harm by exciting unpleasant feelings between those who are employed in the Government, and working only eight hours, and those who are working outside and working ten hours. He thought, therefore, that it would be better for the working men and for the country to repeal the law.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, also favored the repeal of the law. It was preposterous to enact such a law in the first place, and it was degrading to the working men.

Mr. WILSON asked Mr. TRUMBULL to withdraw his amendment, so as not to embarrass the original bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL withdrew the amendment.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, renewed it. He said he could not vote for the House bill, because it would give to the Eight-hour law a legislative construction contrary to that intended by the framers of the law, and erroneous in itself. He remembered that when the Eight-hour bill was under discussion the advocates of it distinctly stated that it was not designed to secure men ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio—Then what advantage would it be to the working men?

Mr. FERRY—Its advocates claimed that the working men would have more time for culture than under the old system.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE "RETRENCHMENT" COMMITTEE QUESTION.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. ANTHONY's resolution to create a Committee on Retrenchment, with Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment authorizing it to sit during the recess, and send for persons and papers.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, warned his Republican friends that they were placing their party in a false position before the country. Already there were millions throughout the country who believed that an attempt had been made in the Senate of the United States to shield the Administration and the party that has control of it. He, of course, did not believe it to be true, but it was very important to appear right, as well as to be right. In 1866 the Committee on Retrenchment had been organized, and during the four years of its existence it had righted a great many wrongs, but there still remained work for it to do. He had no sympathy with those who desired to assail or embarrass the Administration. The Senate was itself a part of the Government; responsible with the President for the successful administration of it, and the best friends of both were those who were most vigilant in seeking out abuses, and most active in taking measures for their correction. He was in favor of both the pending propositions. He thought it unwise for the Republicans of the Senate to go before the country with a divided vote upon this question of retrenchment. The public prints showed that there was a general suspicion abroad that some of the friends of the Administration were trying to cover up abuses, and, therefore, he hoped there would be a unanimous vote for Mr. TRUMBULL's resolution, so as to let the people see that the Republicans were determined to keep the Administration pure in all its departments. He had no sympathy with the plan of covering our own shortcomings by talking of the gigantic swindles in New-York. There were Republican thieves as well as Democratic thieves, and a Republican thief was to him far the more hateful of the two, because he brought disgrace upon the Republican Party. But, notwithstanding the defects of the present Administration, it was far purer and more efficient than most of its predecessors. No previous Administration had ever been so prompt in punishing delinquency among its officers.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri—The Senator is very boastful about the purity and vigor of the Administration. I wish to call his attention to a case in Arkansas, where a District-Attorney and a Marshal were both removed from office for procuring an indictment against a man for violating a law of the United States.

Mr. WILSON—I don't know whether that was so or not.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, said the preliminary measures for the removal of the District-Attorney and the Marshal were taken before the finding of the indictment referred to.

Mr. BLAIR—I have equal means of knowledge, and I say that the officers were turned out of office for finding an indictment against a person for violating a law of the United States.

Mr. WILSON said he was not boastful of the Administration. He simply desired to be just, and therefore he said that the Administration was seeking progress in the right direction, although a good deal more of it was necessary. He was not one of those Republicans who thought the Democratic Party dead. He expected to encounter them in full force next year, and he warned his friends against relaxing their efforts in any degree in the vain hope that they would meet no vigorous opposition in 1872.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, thought that the subject before the Senate had been greatly magnified. This was an attempt to revive the old Committee on Retrenchment, which had died a year ago by common consent. That Committee had been created originally as a special instrument to correct the abuses that had grown up under the Johnson Administration, and had gone on until about a year ago, when, finding that in the pure light of a really Republican Administration it had no work to do, it quietly died, and was supposed to have been buried. Soon after the death of that Committee, certain gentlemen in the Republican Party, who thought the President was becoming too popular, devised the scheme of civil service reform, and under that cry they were now attempting to revive the old Committee, with all its extraordinary powers of sending for persons and papers.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio—The Senator objects to sending for persons and papers. Where was his voice, on the memorable occasion, when a Committee of the House of Representatives was examining into the conduct and affairs of Senators, to discover whether they had not been bribed to acquit ANDREW JOHNSON, and were ransacking the telegraph offices to get at something that might compromise those Senators?

Mr. NYE—Just where it is now. Give me another such set of circumstances, and I will vote for it again. But there is no such occasion now. There is peace in the ranks now, save with one here and there who would be greater than his master. [Laughter.] The Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) talked yesterday about a Mr. LEET, who is connected with the Custom-house in New-York, and called particular attention to the fact that during the war he was on Gen. GRANT's staff. For what purpose did he mention that fact? Plainly for the purpose of insinuating that the President had stooped to dabble in the cartage business of the New-York Custom-house. He (Mr. NYE) did not wish to be regarded as a defender of LEET, but he did think that the fact that he had served in the army ought not to disqualify him from earning an honest living by carting in New-York. The tone of the remarks of the Senators who wanted this Committee revived, showed what their object was. They wanted it as an investment with which to manufacture a little dust to throw in the eyes of the people next year. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) would write a report for the Committee, full of portentous evils, and it would not be published until just before the Presidential nomination. [Laughter.] The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. WILSON,) had announced himself in favor of this Committee, and had gone into one of his periodical spasms of affection for the "laboring man," [laughter,] but if he was really the friend of labor, why did he not stand by the poor, hard-worked servants of the Government, whose salaries this Committee proposed to cut down? [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHURZ—We always listen with pleasure to the Senator from Nevada, because, however disposed we may be here to earnest disquisition, we all like a little comedy now and then, and however severe may be some of the things that Senator says, we always forgive him on account of the exceedingly funny manner in which he says them. To be sure, the legitimate sphere of the comedian is generally within the walls of a theatre, but if the Senator is satisfied with the rôle he plays here nobody else has reason to be dissatisfied. Those who defend a bad cause always resort to a certain line of defence. They attempt to throw suspicion on the motives of those who attack; so the Senator from Nevada, (Mr. NYE,) like other Senators here, makes no attempt to disprove any of the facts that I stated yesterday, but simply throws aspersions upon my motives and accuses me of insinuating that Mr. LEET's service in the army should prevent him from obtaining employment in the civil service of the Government, and that the President had something to do with the cartage business in New-York. I wish to say a few words in reply to the Senator from New-York, (Mr. CONKLING.) He said yesterday that the investigation of the New-York Custom-house was closed up by the Committee on Retrenchment last year. The Committee did undoubtedly believe that the case was closed, for it had reason to believe that when such scandals as it exposed were laid bare, the Administration would jump at the chance to put an end to the disgrace. But it turns out that they were vastly mistaken; for the same scandalous system of robbery exists down to this day, in spite of the exposures made by the Committee. The Senator asked also why we have proposed no legislation to remove these abuses. Because no legislation was necessary. The abuses were created by executive action in the administration of the Custom-house, and they could be done away with by the executive action. The Senator objected to what I said of the power which sustains this system. I did say, "having laid the evidence before the Senate," that when the most respectable merchants of New-York had protested against this system of robbery, when the Secretary of the Treasury had, time and again, pronounced against it; when the Committee on Retrenchment had pronounced against it, and when, still, it was sustained and kept alive down to this very day, I did say, in view of this evidence, that there must be some mysterious power sustaining that system stronger than a decent regard for public opinion, and stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, here interposed to make an explanation, and in reply to a remark by Mr. TRUMBULL, said: I do say that there are inspectors in the Custom-house in New-York who stated before the Committee, under oath, that in violation of their official oaths, and in violation of the laws of the land, they had taken bribes, and that they took bribes every time they discharged a vessel; and I say, further, that the agents of the steam-ship companies told me that they could not get their vessels discharged without bribing the officials.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts—I should like to know whether those men are continued in office?

Mr. PATTERSON—I have no knowledge of their ever having been removed. I know nothing about it.

Mr. SCHURZ—It appears to be clear that there is a monopoly on the North River, at New-York, worth from $50,000 to $100,000 a year to those who have it; that it is denounced by the principal merchants of New-York as a system of robbery; that it has been investigated by a special commission sent there by the Secretary of the Treasury; that in the report of that Commission the system is designated as a very great abuse; that it has been investigated by the Committee on Retrenchment, and condemned by it also; and yet that it continues down to this very day. I defy any Senator, then, to say that the inference that there must be some mysterious power sustaining that system, is not justified. The Senator from Indiana (MORTON) says that my remarks yesterday cast a reflection on the Republican Party. How so? Do not we all profess to be in favor of reform? And yet when a member of this body attempts to lay bare a gross abuse the cry is raised that he is trying to injure the Republican Party. My motives have been reflected upon, and I and those with whom I act have been asked what object we pursue. I am ready to tell the Senate. My object is to uncover, to denounce and to try to have corrected any and every abuse whenever I can lay my hand upon it, without regard to how it will affect the interests or advantages of a party, and without regard to whether this or that preson may like it or not. I am in favor of reform, and I am in dead earnest. I do not mean to denounce abuses on the other side, and to shield abuses among my own friends. I want to put the iron to the very bottom of the sore, and unless we do that we do nothing.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, followed in support of Mr. TRUMBULL's proposition. He cited Mr. MORTON's statement yesterday, that the object of those who befriended that proposition was to show that great corruption exists under the present Administration, and said that that was exactly what he wished the people to understand. As to the other branch of Mr. MORTON's charge, that this movement was an attack on the Republican Party, it was not true. He (Mr. TIPTON) made no attack on the Republican Party; on the contrary, he desired to redeem that party from the curse that had come upon it through the mistakes of the Administration and the corruption of its officials. He believed that there was corruption, deep, damning, and festering, all through this Administration. The motives of those who sought to revive the Committee on Retrenchment were called in question. Could not a man believe that even in the Senate there might be found a better leader for the Republican Party than the intellectual Colossus now sitting in the White House, without being, therefore, accused of unfaithfulness to the party? Would it be said that there was only one man in the country under whom Republicans could train and be loyal? The Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) had boasted that it was a distinguishing mark of the Republican Party that it was prompt to punish wrong-doers among its members. He (Mr. TIPTON) had once believed so, and had acted upon that belief, but he had been persecuted and punished for it ever since.

Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment was rejected by a vote of 24 yeas to 35 nays. The following Republicans voted for it: Alcorn of Mississippi, Fenton of New-York, Logan of Illinois, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Robertson of South Carolina, Schurz of Missouri, Sumner of Massachusetts, Tipton of Nebraska, Trumbull of Illinois, West of Georgia, and Wilson. The original resolution was then adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, then moved to instruct the Committee provided for in the resolution just adopted to inquire into all the subjects enumerated in his rejected amendment, and made a few remarks. He denied that he had done, or proposed, or said anything hostile to the Administration or the Republican Party. He was astounded at the ground taken by certain Senators in this debate. He was hostile to none who were not dishonest and corrupt, and would any Senator undertake to say that the Administration or the party did not desire honesty in the Government? The President had declared in favor of reform.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said that the drift of the debate was a reflection upon the Republican Party, and an insinuation that it was corrupt.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Have I ever said or intimated that?

Mr. MORTON replied that from the spirit of the Senator's remarks he inferred that he (Mr. TRUMBULL) did believe that gross corruptions existed under the present Administration, but he was glad now to find that he did not think so.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he believed that great abuses did exist under this Administration, abuses that had existed under all Administrations. But he believed that the great increase in the amount of patronage had naturally caused an increase in the abuse also. He had not said, however, that more corruption existed under this than under previous Administrations. But, then, he wished this Administration to be better than all its predecessors, and the Republican Party to be purer than any other.

Mr. MORTON—I am glad to hear the Senator declare his devotion to the Republican Party, but I did understand the spirit of his speeches to be different. However, I accept his statement of his position. Now, as to this question of reform. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some people in this country to become professional reformers, *par excellence*. They seem to desire to monopolize that business, and to set themselves up as the only men who hate corruption. Now, I desire to say to those gentlemen, whoever they may be, that for one I shall not allow them to monopolize their business. I claim to be as good a reformer as any of them, although I do not make such high pretensions.

Mr. TRUMBULL said Mr. MORTON was extremely kind to accept his statement, but he declined to answer him (MORTON) for his Republicanism, and denied his right to call him to an account. That Senator (Mr. MORTON) claimed to be a reformer, but he had a queer way of showing it. Not long ago, in a speech in St. Louis, he had eulogized the civil service as it stands at present.

Mr. MORTON remarked that in that speech he had said of the civil service that, while there were many reforms and improvements which could be made in it, and which the Republican Party would make, he did believe that on the whole we had the best civil service in the world, and he did say the same now.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, if there is anywhere in the world a worse civil service than that of the United States I pray God to deliver that people from it. [Laughter.] I feel less disposed than ever to submit my Republicanism to the test of the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. MORTON,) after his declaration that we have the best civil service in the world. My Republicanism is not partisan. I care nothing for it except as a party of great principles; and if it ever comes to be used as a cover for frauds and iniquities, the honest people of the country will overwhelm us, as they ought to.

At 5 P. M., without reaching a vote on Mr. TRUMBULL's motion, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the number of persons employed, and the total compensation paid therefor in the collection of customs for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1871, in the United States, and separately in the Districts of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, New-Orleans, Baltimore and San Francisco; also the amount of additional compensation paid to such employes as fees, moieties, traveling and contingent expenses; also the total amount paid in the same time in the United States, for the collection of customs and for the erection, repairs, completion or furnishing of custom-houses. Adopted.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana, offered a resolution directing that the portion of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the establishment and continuance of ship-building in the United States, &c., be referred to the Committee on Commerce, and that said Committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of paying a premium per ton upon American-built iron steamers. Adopted.

He also offered a resolution that so much of the report of the Secretary of the Navy as refers to the establishment of iron ship-building yards and docks be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and that they be directed to inquire into the expediency of establishing iron ship-building yards and docks at some point in the Mississippi Valley, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

APPORTIONMENT.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BUFFINTON, of Massachusetts, in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Apportionment bill.

Various propositions were made and discussed, principally turning on the number of Representatives of which the House should be composed. The number was eventually fixed at 283, on motion of Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio. An amendment was also adopted, on motion of Mr. POTTER, of New-York, providing that no new State shall hereafter be admitted having a less population than the number fixed as the ratio of representation. Finally the Committee rose and reported the bill.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 60, nays 145.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, moved to strike out Mr. POTTER's amendment. Negatived—Yeas 87, nays 117.

The bill was then passed without division.

It provides that the House shall consist of 283 members, distributed as follows: Maine, 5; New-Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New-York, 32; New-Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 9; North Carolina, 8; South Carolina, 5; Georgia, 9; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 6; Louisiana, 5; Ohio, 20; Kentucky, 10; Tennessee, 9; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 19; Missouri, 13; Arkansas, 4; Michigan, 9; Florida, 1; Texas, 6; Iowa, 9; Wisconsin, 8; California, 4; Minnesota, 3; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 3; West Virginia, 3; Nevada, 1, and Nebraska, 1.

The House then, at 4:20, adjourned until to-morrow.

City Brevities.

It is stated that VROBLOWSKI, General of the Commune, is not dead, and that he has recently arrived in this City.

We are indebted to Capt. H. EHLERS, of the Hamburg steam-ship *Thuringia*, for valued additions to our Continental files.

CHAS. A. REGUA, of the tug-boat *Tarrytown*, was seriously injured yesterday by being crushed between the tug and a steamer lying at Pier No. 36 North River.

JOSEPH MARSHALL was knocked down and seriously injured yesterday by car No. 6 of the Third-avenue line. CHAS. MOORE, the driver of the car, was arrested.

ELLEN HALL, (colored,) while in a policy office at No. 530 Broome-street, was stabbed in the left side with a pocket-knife by a colored man named JOHN H. COOLEY, of No. 12 Jersey-street. He was arrested.

At a meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association, last evening, E. C. LEE was elected First Vice-President of the Association. Several new members were enrolled.

At the meeting of the Dock Commissioners, yesterday, leave was given to the New-York and Harlem Navigation Company to erect an office at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River, for the accommodation of passengers.

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the building No. 82 Beaver-street, owned by MURPHY & MCCORMACK, and damaged it about $2,000; fully insured. The first and second floors were occupied by HENNEMAN & Co., cotton brokers; damage $500; insured. The basement was occupied by WILSON & WOODON, wine merchants; damage $500; insured.

The Remington Gun.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to my communication of the 24th November, Commander CASE, of the Ordnance Department of the navy, in a letter to E. REMINGTON & SONS, published in the *Tribune* of Nov. 30, relative to the Remington rifles being returned to the Springfield Armory to be overhauled, says: "There is not a particle of truth in the statements relative to the arms furnished by you to the navy. Not one single gun of the ten thousand has been returned to the Springfield or any other armory to be overhauled."

I was not aware of Messrs. REMINGTONS having furnished any rifles to the Navy Department, and did not refer to those, but to the first ten thousand Remington rifles made at the Springfield Armory for the navy. This ten thousand went from the Navy Department into the hands of a "gentleman of influence" to fill Messrs. REMINGTONS' orders.

Now, Commander CASE, some or all of those ten thousand Remingtons had been sent to naval stations. Our navy have their barrels browned; the "gentleman of influence" required them bright. Those that had been sent from the armory were returned, stripped, some repaired, browning taken off, barrels brightened, "re-assembled," boxed up and shipped to order of "gentleman of influence." Those who had the handling of these guns, some say one in ten, some, one in twenty-five, some, one in thirty-five, "had the firing-pin stuck fast, or firing-pin spring broken." This work was done on these guns, and if it is not overhauling, what is it? And, remember, they had not yet been in actual service. The above will hardly be denied, for it is truth.

And you, Messrs. REMINGTONS, will you please call upon Commander CASE for the name of the "gentleman of influence," and let the country see if he will do your bidding with as much alacrity as in denying the above FACTS. If not, will you or your agents tell us all about it, for it is a public matter.

As to Gen. DYER's denial of my statement that the Remington guns for trial had been returned as entirely unserviceable, I admit my error, on the construction the Department put upon the words "entirely unserviceable," which means, in their vocabulary, only fit for the scrap-heap. But otherwise, I hold to the truth of the statement, and refer to such guns as were returned by Capt. SUMNER MUNSON, Ninth Infantry, United States Army.

As to Gen. MCQUADE's letter, it denies nothing. He simply begs the question, consequently the facts remain the same. The Board put into their report things that they *could not* have known the truth of, the gun being out of their hands some thirty-six hours; and of the three United States standard guns tried by the Board, they took the one that broke down the worst.

I still hold to the original proposition that the Remington gun is an UNSAFE ARM, and reiterate my statements in the NEW-YORK TIMES, Nov. 24.

TRUTH.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1871.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has just received his usual installments of the London *Graphic, Illustrated News, Punch, Nature*, and other leading English periodicals. The current numbers of these standard publications are full of interest, and the engravings found in them remarkably fine and clever.

Steinway & Sons'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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Udolpho Wolfe's Scheidam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

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Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

MARRIED.

KNAPP—BAKER.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of the bride's parents, Wednesday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Henry Powers, GEO. F. KNAPP, Jr., to ABBIE F., eldest daughter of Watson Baker, Esq., all of that city. No cards.

SENIOR—HADAWAY.—In this city, on the 13th inst., by Rev. J. D. Wickham, D. D., WILLIAM H. SENIOR, of Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., to BESSIE, daughter of T. H. Hadaway.

STANTON—BELCHER.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, by Rev. Charles Andrews Gerald, NAPIER STANTON, of Chicago, to ELIZABETH HARPER, daughter of Dr. Geo. E. Belcher, of this City.

THROCKMORTON—KLAPP.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. C. Putnam, H. W. THROCKMORTON to Miss ELLA KLAPP, all of Jersey City, N. J.

DIED.

BLOOMFIELD.—At Portland, Oregon, Nov. 22, in the 68th year of his age, JOHN W. BLOOMFIELD.
☞ Hempstead and New-York State papers please copy.

BOISE.—On Wednesday, 13th inst., GERTRUDE, infant child of Otis B. and Annie Boise.
Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 63 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, this Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

FORRESTER.—Thursday evening, Dec. 14, JAMES FORRESTER, Jr., M. D., in his 36th year.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

KUNHARDT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 13, at 5¾ P. M., JOHN KUNHARDT, of Hamburg, Germany, aged 25 years, 1 month and 22 days.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 74 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M., and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.
☞ Boston papers please copy.

LAIRD.—On Thursday, Dec. 14, JOHN LAIRD, in the 23d year of his age.
The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock on Saturday, Dec. 16, from the residence of his brother, James H. Laird, No. 253 6th-av. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MAXWELL.—On Wednesday, 13th inst., MALVINE LOUISE, wife of Geo. L. Maxwell, and daughter of Wm. R. Taylor.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 West 35th-st., on Friday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

MARSH.—At Paterson, N. J., Dec. 13, STEWART C. MARSH, Jr., aged 38 years.

MANSFIELD.—On Monday, Dec. 11, Mrs. MARIA MANSFIELD, widow of the late Capt. John Mansfield.
The relatives and friends of the family, those of her son, William W., and those of her deceased sons, Samuel M. and Henry S., are invited to attend her funeral services at St. Paul's Church, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

PLATT.—At Metuchin, N. J., on the 14th, of scarlet fever, CAROLINE J., only child of Wm. O. and Julia C. Platt, aged 20 months.
Funeral in the Universalist Church in Newark, this Friday morning, at 11½ o'clock. The 10½ train from foot of Liberty-st. arrives at the rear of the church in time for the services.

ROSEKRANS.—In Albany, Dec. 13, ALMIRA M. ROSEKRANS, aged 77 years, widow of Abraham D. Rosekrans.
Funeral on Friday, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock.

RIDABOCK.—At Brooklyn, E. D., Dec. 14, ARNEST F., eldest son of Jacob H. and Susan Ridabock, aged 45 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 220 Grand-st., on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

TRACY.—On Tuesday, 12th inst., CLORINDA EMILY, daughter of the late Samuel F. Tracy.
The funeral will take place this Friday morning, 15th inst., from St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 10 o'clock.

TOMPKINS.—Thursday morning, Dec. 14, after a painful illness of ten months, Miss FANNY TOMPKINS, Principal of Grammar Department of Public School for Colored Children No. 2, South 5th-av., and for forty years a faithful teacher in this City.
Funeral services will be held at St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Mulberry-st., near Bleecker-st., on Sabbath, at 12 o'clock noon. Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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LADIES' RECEPTION, UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
The first of the series of Ladies' Receptions of the Union League Club will be given at the Club-house on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, inst. Members who propose to attend, and who have not already given notice, are requested to make prompt application for their tickets.
S. H. WALES, RICHARD BUTLER, E. M. TOWNSEND, } Committee of Arrangements.

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The next extraordinary drawing will take place on 20th December, with only 20,000 tickets drawing $600,000, one capital prize of $200,000, one of $100,000, one of $50,000, together with 613 other prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 7 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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$200,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Dec. 20; whole tickets $84, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

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The Display at Schuyler, Hartley & Graham's, on John-Street—Carvings in Coral and Lava—Enameled Goods from Vienna—The Cream of Parisian Articles.

In the display of rare and tempting objects suitable for the season, the house of SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, of No. 22 John-street, is among the foremost. The store is an enormous one, running back to No. 19 Maiden-lane, where the same firm deal in military goods. They make a specialty of jewelry in coral and lava, from Naples, the brooches and earrings being carved in exquisite imitation of the treasures of Pompeii, in the Neapolitan Museum. A set of the deep red coral, craved with antique heads, with pendents of amphora shape, is very costly, and among those exhibited by this firm are many whose price exceeds $100. The delicacy of the carving and the lustre of the material make them extremely suitable ornaments for ladies of fine complexion, especially the varieties of pale coral, which are extremely rare. Besides the antiques are other sets of carved flowers, most artistically wrought, and there are some in which the deep red of the material is contrasted with finely chased gold. Lying in a counter beside the blushing coral are garnet ornaments from Bohemia, set in gold. The lava sets are of various shades of brown, but the designs are identical with those in coral.

From Naples, also, come the necklaces, bracelets, and lockets of tortoise-shell, finely carved with antique heads, showing the mottling of the shell very beautifully. These are quite expensive. A necklace and locket with a head covered with grave leaves is priced at $68, and the companion bracelets at $55. There are plainer and smaller ones from $18 to $20, but the costlier kinds are very massive, and it must be a matter of some difficulty to obtain shells of the requisite thickness. A pretty variety of this fabric is the kind inlaid with gold, and these are far less expensive, as the style necessitates lighter links and smaller lockets. The tortoise-shell jewelry has been in immense demand.

From Sorrento come all manner of pretty marqueterie work, in desks and papeterie cases. The designs, without exception, represent scenes in Italian peasant life, riding on the buffalo wagon, playing mona, the improvisatore singing to his guitar, buffaloes on the plains, &c. The material is generally oak, and the desks often prettily carved. The finest writing desks, however, come from London, and are in solid Russian leather. Of these, superb specimens are exhibited at seemingly high but in reality very low prices. There are close beside these blotter-portfolios from Vienna, of shagreen leather, adorned with flowers beautifully painted in enamel. These are exceedingly durable, and retain their handsome appearance year after year. There are jewel-boxes of the same fabric, only with elaborate gilt metal corners. An album from Vienna is also very handsome; it is of leather, adorned in the centre with medieval metal work painted in enamel, and the corners have medallions cased in crystal of beautiful women painted in ivory. From Paris come the most beautiful card-cases, cigar-cases, portmonnaies and souvenirs in tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl and ivory. The tortoise-shell cigar cases are decorated with polished steel clasps and hinges of the most artistic construction. The mother-of-pearl are set with silver, and the ivory with gilt metal. From Paris come, also, bronzes of every description and size, from quarter life-size to tiny statuettes. Among these may be ranked the birds of Mongniez, in oxydized metal, which have actually no parallel in art, they are so beautiful and so lifelike. The Japan swallow feeding its young is a marvel of execution and spirit. Next to these in beauty are, unquestionably, the bronze card-receivers, of which this firm has by far the finest collection in the City. The finest is mounted in black marble in a very solid manner. The receiver is about twenty inches in diameter, and around the circumference are bas-reliefs of figures moving in a procession to an altar where sacrifice is being performed. One flamen holds the struggling ram, another raises on high the ax, and a third stands beside the altar in company with the priestess, who addresses herself to the deity to whom the sacrifice is offered. The figures in the procession are extremely numerous and varied, and the molding is clean and artistic. Its price is $125, and it probably is the cheapest thing in the store.

From Switzerland there are numberless specimens of wood carving which are absolutely too cheap. There are salad forks and spoons, and bread trays very finely carved, for which ridiculously small sums are asked. There are also a few card receivers of the same material, very handsome.

The Toy-Shop Windows.

At this special season of the year a great change may be noticed in the toy-stores along Broadway, from Union-square to STEWART'S ugly pile of marble. For eleven months in the year they have done a good business in so quiet, humdrum a fashion that few eyes would have detected that they were toy-shops. The windows were dull and formal, and the goods displayed were of a sober character and hue. Within the past week these grubs have been converted into the gayest butterflies. The stores have suddenly blossomed into a brighter phase of existence. The windows have become radiant with color, and full of startling attractions, which must catch the dullest eye. In one corner are the most resplendent flaxen haired dolls, in another are tin objects, flashing back reflected light like a pyramid of diamonds. Suspended on a string are dancing figures of the most superb hues. In the centre is a species of circus, where for the edification of the lounging idlers outside the clock-work figures and the creeping dolls perform their feats. They never, by any chance, purchase anything, but they help to attract the attention of those that will. Paterfamilias walking with his children is in danger of being smothered every time he comes near one of these terrible windows. "O, pa," one cries, "do look at this creeping baby; it's too cunning for anything. Please buy it for me, pa." Another wants a toy theatre with the sweetest little stage and footlights, and a third wants a lady that revolves rapidly on her toes and bangs a guitar with her right hand in the peculiarly startling jerks special to automatons of the cheap kind. Between them all the unhappy man is dragged into the store, and places himself in utter bewilderment at the mercy of the dealer, who does not let him depart until the children have fairly satiated themselves with toys.

The Bowery is also a great place of display, and its stores become halls of dazzling delight for the youthful. But there is a marked difference between the goods. Those sold on Broadway are year by year becoming more elaborate, more complicated and more artistic. They generally require to be wound up, and cannot perform unless placed upon a plane surface. Now, in modern parlors there is but one such place, and that is the top of the mahogany or rosewood table. As the use of this is strictly forbidden, the old-fashioned toys of the Bowery are really more suitable for the parlor, and are admitted, while the expensive velocipede men, and tumblers, and clock work toys generally, are banished to the nursery. Here in the Bowery are displayed the toy bakers' and grocers' shops, the Noah's arks, the Punchinellos of former years, also the solid blocks for infant architects, the paint-boxes warranted to cover all the juvenile clothing of the establishment, the mouth harmonicon imbedded in a wooden apple, blushing with the reddest of red ochre, the cheap kaleidoscope, the puzzles, and all those things that the past generation delighted in. They are still the best, and when the springs of the other toys are played out, or Tommy, in a fit of passion, has thrown the key away, or papa has put down his foot solidly that those toys shall not be brought into the parlor, then the rising generation returns, with renewed fondness, to the playthings that amused their fathers, and the newfangled things are left to the oblivion of the highest shelf or thrown disdainfully into the dust bin.

Finance Department.

The Controller yesterday placed $75,000 to the credit of the Department of Public Parks, and borrowed from the banks $15,000 to pay laborers on the Croton Works. To the Department of Public Instruction $170,000 was advanced to pay salaries.

Yesterday the City Auditor commenced paying the clerks and attachés of the Street Department in the Bureau of Public Works.

Sale of Property for Unpaid Taxes.

The sale of property for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents for three years back was commenced yesterday, in the Superior Court-room, in the new Court-house. The attendance was quite large, and the bidding spirited. A large number of the lots were bought in by the Corporation. The sale will continue for a week or ten days.

Quimbo Appo—Trial of an Old Offender.

QUIMBO APPO, the belligerent Chinaman, was placed on trial, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge INGRAHAM, charged with a felonious assault, in striking an Italian on the head with a stone in Baxter-street. APPO was once convicted of the murder of his wife, but subsequently escaped with a term of imprisonment. He was again convicted of assault and sent to State Prison, and is now on trial for the third time for personal violence. On cross-examination by Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN, APPO answered that he believed in the Bible; that he had been twenty-three years in this country, and ought to be a Christian by this time; that, being struck with [illegible] back, and considered that his

right on all occasions. During some portions of his examination he got into a furious passion, and wound up by swearing that he did not know what he was then saying. The case is still on trial.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

Winding Up the Ocean, Eighth and Union-Square National Banks—Rumors About Other Banks—Meeting of the Ocean Bank Depositors.

The agitation in financial circles over the fall of the Ocean, Union-square and Eighth National Banks, was unabated yesterday, and comments were freely made on the late connection of the Ring with the suspended institutions, on the singular conduct of the Bank Examiner, and the apathetic action of a still higher official. Rumors were afloat affecting the credit of several other banks, but were found to be greatly exaggerated. There were reports that a "run" had been made on the Commonwealth and North American Banks, but it was found that it had been confined to a few depositors whose fears were roused by the wild talk about bank failures. The Commonwealth Bank, which was a debtor for $45,000 at the Clearing-house yesterday morning, is noted for the promptness with which it settles its differences. Its officers and friends scoffed at the report that it was in a state of embarrassment, and emphatically protested that it was in a perfectly sound condition. Concerning the Bank of North America, there was considerable talk because it was debtor $1,992,000 at the Clearing-house. Today the Clearing-house Association meets, when a general sifting of the affairs of all the banks will be had.

There was considerable indignation on Change at the favor which had been extended to Mr. CALLENDER, the Bank Examiner, in permitting him to resign, as it was generally supposed that an examination of his official acts would be had, which would furnish good cause for his removal. Some said that Mr. CALLENDER was a relative of the Controller of the Currency, but this was found to be untrue. Another story, that he had been soliciting recommendations for the Controller's reappointment, could not be gainsaved.

The depositors of the Ocean Bank, dissatisfied with the appoinment of THEODORE M. DAVIS as receiver, met at noon yesterday, at the office of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, No. 51 Murray-street. Mr. B. C. WANDALL was Chairman.

A statement was made by Mr. EVERETT claiming that it was improper for the President of the Bank to appoint a personal friend of his own as successor. Mr. EVERETT read and commented on the statement of CHAS. J., the receiver, published in the newspapers, and said he could state on the authority of the Clearing-house Committee, that spurious checks had been credited as assets of the bank. It is also reported that they have a large amount of protested paper of the New-York Printing Company, and as it is well known that Mr. TWEED was for some time connected with the bank, it would be interesting to have a detailed account of the New-York Printing Company's protested paper, which is in the hands of the receiver, as that institution is only another name for WM. M. TWEED. As the bank failed for $17,000, and the report of the Receiver showed that the available assets were over a million dollars, he really couldn't see why the depositors were not paid.

Ex-Judge WHITE advised that the depositors be deliberate in any action they might take, as there was a tendency to excitement at present among banks, and merely because of that excitement some small banks would be likely to go under. Mr. WHITE moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five, of which the Chairman and Secretary be two, be appointed to represent the depositors and put themselves in communication with the receiver, and make, with his consent, examination of the securities and condition of the Ocean Bank, and report to this body of depositors at a meeting to be called by said committee.

Messrs. J. Wandall, S. S. Walker, Charles J. Everett, Samuel J. Storrs and William H. Childs were appointed a committee to confer with the receiver. They will meet with him at the bank at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. DAVIS, the receiver, was severely blamed for not giving a better and more comprehensive statement of the affairs of the Ocean Bank than the one furnished by him on Wednesday. It was thought that he must know that a very large amount of its securities were not worth one-half the sum on their face, and he was blamed for not giving the public the entire facts.

At the Union-square Bank Mr. GRATZ NATHAN, the counsel for the institution, said that it had suspended because the Shoe and Leather Bank had refused to effect its clearances. He announced that three-fifths of the depositors had been paid on Wednesday, but that it was not prepared to pay the remaining two-fifths until the bank was wound up. It has been placed in the hands of a receiver, and a statement may be expected in a few days. Mr. CRANE, cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, says that he applied to the Union-square Bank for additional securities on Tuesday, and as they were not forthcoming he circulated the following notice:

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.
Checks on the "Union-square National Bank" will not be redeemed by this Bank after this date.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

After this notice was issued the bank closed and suspended payment.

A large crowd of the depositors in the defunct Eighth National Bank visited that institution, yesterday, and were assured by Mr. MAN, the receiver, that they would be paid their money in full. He has not examined the assets as yet, but states that they consist to a large extent of real estate, all of which is good.

The following circular, issued yesterday, tells its own story:

The undersigned have this afternoon, at the close of business, made a thorough examination of the affairs and condition of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, and find said bank to be perfectly solvent, and have entire confidence in the ability of the bank to pay all of its liabilities.
Chas. P. Leverich, P. C. Calhoun, T. D. Tappan, Clearing-house Committee; J. D. Vermilye, Chairman of Clearing-house Association.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Important Changes in Fire Signals—Much Needed Improvements.

Several changes have been made by the Fire Commissioners in the regulations governing the calling of engines to answer alarms of fire, which are intended to prevent the possibility of any portion of the City being left uncovered by reason of the engines of a district being engaged upon one fire when another occurs, as recently happened when the fire, at No. 86 West-street, gained such headway, while the engines were at work on a vessel at Pier No. 6 East River. The principal of these changes is a requirement that as soon as a company returns to quarters from a fire the foreman must send notice of the fact by telegraph to head-quarters, so that the operators there will be constantly informed of what engines are available. Then, in case of a fire occurring in a district when the apparatus is engaged at another, the operators at head-quarters are authorized to direct the companies of the next district to answer the alarm. Another important alteration gives the commanding officer of the company first on the ground at a fire authority to send out a second alarm, and, if necessary, a third alarm, which are to be given by ten taps on the gong for the second and twelve for the third. Heretofore the authority to send out these alarms has been vested solely in the Chief and District Engineers, and it has often happened that fires have gained headway and become serious while waiting for the arrival of one of these officers, which might have been easily suppressed if additional engines had been called at the beginning. Another of these changes provides that hereafter all alarms shall be sent on the "gong circuit" instead of the "talking circuit," as it has been found by experience that the latter is not always heard in the engine-houses. When, therefore, an additional company is required by the commanding officer at a fire, he is to apply for it by using the Morse key in the street-box nearest the fire, making fifteen continuous taps for an engine company, and twenty for a hook and ladder company, followed in either case by one round of the signal of the company required, and one round of the number of the street-box. There are several other modifications of details arranged by Mr. SMITH, the Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, which will have the effect of rendering the service even more efficient than it has hitherto been.

More Trouble in the Claflin Family.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice SCOTT, Miss TENNIE CLAFLIN made application for a summons, to compel her parents, BUCKMAN and ANNIE CLAFLIN, to leave her house. She stated they were continually annoying and insulting her visitors, and if it was permitted would seriously injure her business engagements. A summons was accordingly issued for that purpose, but they refused to obey it. A warrant for their arrest was then granted, and they will be brought up for examination this morning.

The Evil of the Age—Action of the Medical Board of the Eastern Dispensary.

A meeting of the Medical Board of the Eastern Dispensary was held yesterday at the Trustees' hall, No. 57 Essex-street, Dr. O'SULLIVAN in the chair. Dr. GEO. O. SKIFF, on the part of the Special Committee on Quackery and Criminal Medical Practice, submitted the draft of a bill for the prevention of such crimes, which was to be submitted to the Legislature at the ensuing session. It presented in a definite form the total inadequateness of the present law for the prevention of medical malpractice, and urged the adoption of more stringent measures in dealing with criminals of this class. A subsequent report recommended that where death ensued from malpractice, the crime should be declared by the Legislature to be murder, and the Press and the Judiciary were thanked for their determined opposition to this crime. In this connection the question of advertising quacks and their nostrums was referred to and condemned as a nuisance that should be suppressed by the Police. It was finally determined to consult with kindred organizations in regard to the matter, in the hope of devising a remedy. A paper was read by Dr. SPROAT, on the diagnosis of fracture at the base of the brain, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in the City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BRICK FRONTS.

Nine tenement-houses, south side of Fifty-second-street, 75 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 60, four stories; HENRY J. BURCHELL, owner.

Eight tenement-houses, east side of Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, 25 by 60, four stories; HENRY J. BURCHELL, owner.

Three tenement-houses, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, 105 feet east of Third-avenue, 25 by 60, five stories; JAMES G. BURCHELL, owner.

Three tenement-houses, Nos. 782 and 784 Greenwich-street and No. 3 Bethune-street, sizes not stated, five stories; JOSEPH HAIGHT, Jr., owner.

Two tenement-houses, north side of Sixth-street, 70 feet east of Second-avenue, 19 by 50, four stories; J. & J. B. JANTZEN, owners.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 713 and 715 Washington-street, 49.3 by 47 and 50, five stories; WILLIAM R. FOSTER, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 135 and 137 Mott-street, 25 by 52, five stories; AMBROSE O'NEILL, owner.

Two tenement-houses, north side of Seventy-sixth-street, 135 feet east of Third-avenue, 25 by 80, four stories; IRA DOYING, owner.

One tenement-house, north side of Fifty-first-street, 75 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25 by 60, four stories; HENRY J. BURCHELL, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Forty-third-street, 121 feet west of Second-avenue, 25 by 25, two stories THOMAS MONYHAN, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of buildings	33
Brick fronts	33
Tenement-houses	32
Second-class dwelling	1

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick dwelling, No. 3 East Fortieth-street, four stories and basement, 27.6 by 65, two stories to be added to extension in rear; Mrs. ALDEN, owner.

One brick brewery, No. 326 West Thirty-ninth-street, three stories, 67 by 56, one story to be added; A. FRICK, owner.

Two brick stables, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, four stories, 45.6 by 80, front walls to be taken out and rebuilt; A. S. CHAMBERLAIN, owner.

One brick and frame building, No. 7 Centre Market-place, three stories, 25 by 33, first story to be taken out and rebuilt; J. H. RACEY, owner.

One frame building, No. 1 Birmingham-street, two and a half stories, 32 by 26, half story to be added; Mr. MORGAN, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 14, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Mott-street, No. 41, WM. FARRELL, owner; unsafe front and south gable walls and piers.

Second-street, No. 289, JNO. G. ATTRIDGE, agent; unsafe westerly gable wall.

Fifth-street, East, Nos. 615 and 617, ELLENGER, agent; unsafe and bulged front walls.

Fifth-street, East, Nos. 648 and 650, JOHN RISSE, owner; unsafe and bulged front walls.

Chatham-street, No. 109, P. A. H. JACKSON, agent; unsafe floors and plastering.

Broome-street, No. 116, JAS. GARRETT, lessee; unsafe roof, ceilings and foundation.

Eighth-avenue, rear No. 208, STEPHEN WRAY, owner; dangerously unsafe rear foundation.

Wooster-street, No. 137, J. PHILIP WALTER, agent; unsafe and broken pier on front, and leaky roof.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Chatham-street, No. 109, P. A. H. JACKSON, agent; Thirty-fifth-street, No. 143, CARL KLAUBEY, owner; Coenties-slip, No. 21, W. J. & A. CRUIKSHANK, agents; Coenties-slip, No. 23, HORACE ELY, owner.

Real Estate Transactions.

The market was quiet yesterday, (Dec. 14,) with no sales either private or public to report. At the Exchange, the only business transacted was an adjournment by WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, until the 28th inst., of the legal sale of a house and lot on Fourth, near Thompson-street, and later in the day, a stock sale of minor importance by ALBERT H. NICOLAY. For today, the sales announced are of some interest, as real estate on Carmine, Chrystie and Division streets and on East Broadway, will be offered by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, and on Broadway and One Hundred and Third street, by JAMES M. MILLER. Business, however, generally is dull, and but little activity can be expected until after the holidays.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.
Also,
a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land: large mansion and out-buildings.
Also,
four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x65x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.
Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

DWELLING-HOUSES AND BUILDING lots on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs., and stores and lots on Broadway, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 72D-ST. LOT NEAR Lexington-av., free and clear with $5,000 in cash for a medium-sized house on the east side, up-town. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

WATER FRONT ON HARLEM RIVER, with docks and about twenty lots, location 119th to 120th-st., for sale or to lease upon favorable terms; well adapted for coal, lumber or brick yards. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, and completely furnished, situated on 28th-st., near Broadway. Price, $42,500. Terms half cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FIRST-CLASS City house worth about $100,000; lots up-town unincumbered; would prefer a furnished house. Apply to J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

$150,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO suit, on improved City property. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A GENTLEMAN, THE ILLNESS OF whose wife prevents housekeeping, contemplates selling his elegant brown-stone residence, located in the best part of Brooklyn; price, $19,000, or including $6,000 worth of rich furniture, $22,000; terms satisfactory. Principals only. Address BANKER, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a first-class residence with all the modern improvements, together with 1½ acres of land in lawn and garden. Apply to GEORGE F. DODD, No. 76 Worth-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNTRY-seat at Portchester on New-Haven Railroad, free from incumbrance, for lots, medium-priced dwellings or tenement property. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TWENTY-THREE AND A HALF acres near Morris and Essex Railroad, very beautifully located; will take two first-class new pianos in part payment. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET.—DOWN-TOWN RESIDENCE TO let or lease, No. 489 Hudson-st.; this pleasantly-situated three-story brick dwelling to lease for business purposes, or to a genteel family; immediate possession; rent, $1,200.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—PART OF A first class house to a reliable and quiet party. No 122 East 61st-st., one block from Madison-av.; references required.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

WILLARD'S HOTEL FOR RENT.

Having been appointed Receiver by the Court in the case of Willard vs. Willard, I am prepared to receive PROPOSALS FOR RENTING, for a term of years, the celebrated hotel in this city known as WILLARD'S.
This house is most eligibly located on Pennsylvania-av., corner 14th-st., and can accommodate five hundred guests. To an approved tenant it will be leased on most favorable terms. Address
J. C. McKELDEN, Receiver,
No. 623 F-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TO LET—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE NEW marble store No. 731 Broadway; easy of access and well lighted. Apply to JOHN J. CISCO, No. 59 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO RENT—CORNER OF Church and White sts. Apply to J. BULLOCK and J. B. LOCKE, No. 191 Church-st.

TO LET—NO. 462 BROOME-ST., BETWEEN Mercer and Greene. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 309 Canal-st.

FINE LOFTS 50 BY 10), WITH STEAM power, to let; together or separate. Good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-street.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

DAIRY FARM, WITHIN 100 MILES OF New-York, wanted in exchange for a handsome residence and three acres of land, or for desirably located lots, and some cash, in the village of Sing Sing. Apply to or address H. M. PIERCE, JR., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, three or four rooms directly over each other, with about two-horse steam power; east side of City preferred. Apply to H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN C. CURRIE and others against GILBERT T. REEDER and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York made in the above-entitled action, I JAMES H. COLEMAN, the referee in the said judgment named, will expose to sale at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 29th day of December, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All those four certain lots, pieces or parcels of ground, situate, lying and being on the north-easterly corner of Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Ninth-avenue at its intersection with the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and running thence northerly along the said easterly line of Ninth-avenue, one hundred feet, ten inches, thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Ninth-avenue, one hundred feet and ten inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, together with the right, title and interest of the said Gilbert T. Reeder, of, in and to one-half of the width of said Ninth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, lying in front of and adjoining the said four lots of ground, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1871.
JAMES H. COLEMAN, Referee.
WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of December, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., in front of the premises, the homestead of the late Gen. Jeremiah Miller, consisting of a large two-story frame house and about eight acres of land, desirably situated in the village of East Hampton, Suffolk County, Long Island, so well and favorably known as a Summer resort, and celebrated for sea-bathing.
ALSO,
at the same time and place, will be sold various pieces of wood-land belonging to the estate of the said Gen. Jeremiah Miller, deceased, known as Grassy Hollow Lot, Three Mile Harbor Lot, Deep Hollow Lot and Buck's Kill Lot.
Terms made known on day of sale. For further particulars, apply to
ROSALIE M. BAKER, Administratrix, East Hampton, Long Island, or
GLEASON & ACKERLY, Attorneys, Sag Harbor, Long Island.
EAST HAMPTON, Dec. 9, 1871.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS AT NORTH NEW-YORK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Alexander W. Bradford, deceased:
ST. ANN'S-AVENUE.—4 lots, north-west corner of St. Ann's-av. and 141st-st.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—2 lots north side 141st-st., 100 feet west of St. Ann's-av.
ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—5 lots south side 142d-st., 150 feet west of St. Ann's-av.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY; (Friday,) Dec. 15, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
500 packages Malaga Raisins, part London and Crown fruit.
50 cases Smyrna Figs, American drums.
50 cases Smyrna Figs, Layers.
200 cases Bordeaux Prunes.
600 boxes fresh Messina Lemons, ex *Trojan*.
100 boxes Malaga Figs.
20 cases new Italian Chestnuts.
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins, whole, halves and quarters, slightly damaged.
1,000 boxes Valencia Raisins, damaged.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
GREAT SALE OF BOOKS.
Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms, GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., auctioneers, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.
BIBLIOTHECA RARISSIMA ET CURIOSA.
Comprising an extraordinary collection of RARE ENGLISH BOOKS in BLACK LETTER, EARLY ENGLISH POETRY, BROADSIDES, OLD BALLADS, MISSALS, &c. Also a very choice COLLECTION OF SHAKESPEARIANA, &c.; &c.
Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
VALUABLE AND RARE BOOKS.—A superb collection of standard and miscellaneous works.
JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL will sell on THIS DAY and SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock each day. The books are new and fresh, and many of them are exquisitely bound, others finely illustrated. All suitable for Christmas and New-Year's presents.

DRY GOODS.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS.
A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS, at
CANTRELL'S,
Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
Broadway and 13th-st., oppposite Wallack's. Japanese, Chinese, Manila, India and Turkish Rugs, Silks, Shawls, Dress goods, Lacquered articles, rare novelties and curiosities for the holidays.

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS, BAGGING, burlaps, canvas, beaver cloths, cassimeres, overcoatings, buffalo, fur and plush carriage robes, soldiers' blue pants, &c. No. 103 Chambers-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS $15, WORTH $30; Mink Furs, Alaska and Ermine warranted, half price. Velvet Bonnets. Great bargains for all. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

INSURANCE.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

In accordance with the act to provide for the incorporation of fire insurance companies, passed June 25, 1853, notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open at

NO. 152 BROADWAY,

and will remain open until the 20th inst., on or before which day payment of subscriptions will be required.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, ZOPHAR MILLS, NORMAN BOARDMAN, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB STERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of October, 1871.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Jacob Stern, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
FERDINAND KURZMAN,
Assignee in Bankruptcy, No. 306 Broadway.
d8-law3wF*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.
Notice is hereby given that FRANCIS DANNBACKER and CATHERINE, his wife, of the township of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Newark, N. J., Nov. 28, 1871.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, No. 782 Broad-st.
d8-law3wF*

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000 5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.

Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS, OF GREENE COUNTY, State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $5,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay **OVER ELEVEN PER CENT.** on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

$24,000, (WHOLE DEBT, $45,000,) COFFEY COUNTY,
KANSAS, BONDS;
Ten years; 10 per cent., payable in New-York February and August.
For sale at 95 and interest.
RANDAL H. FOOTE, No. 57 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NORTH HUDSON RAILWAY BONDS.
All persons are cautioned against purchasing the following mortgage bonds of the North Hudson County Railway Company, the same having been stolen from a private party, and payment of interest and principal having been stopped thereon at the Hoboken Bank, to wit.: Of the issue of 1871, Nos. 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, ten bonds of $1,000 each, with thirty-nine coupons attached, and of the issue of 1865, Nos. 15, 16, 31, 32, 41, 42, 315, 316, 317, 318, 323, 349, 536, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 568, 479, 49, 581, 585, 8, 50, 480, 47, 87, 200, with twenty-nine coupons attached, or against purchasing similar mortgage bonds of said Company so stolen, and the numbers of which cannot now be be given.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL, NO. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.
AT A CONFERENCE BETWEEN the contesting stockholders of the Maryland Coal Company, held at the Company's office this day, Mr. Harry Conrad declined serving again as President of the Company.
The following Directors were unanimously agreed upon and elected to serve for one year from the 9th day of January, 1872:

JAMES H. HOYT,	ALONZO CHAMBERLIN,
JOHN K. SHAW,	EDWARD KING,
LUDLOW PATTON,	M. L. B. MARTIN,
D. S. ROTCHKISS,	WM. R. GOULD,
HENRY L. DYER,	E. S. SHEPARD,

A. C. KINGSLAND, JR.
HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY, No. 59 LIBERTY-ST. ROOM NO. 37, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., Room No. 37, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The question of ratifying the past acts and proceedings of the trustees and other officers will also come before the meeting.
By order of the Board.
HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1, 1871.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company this day, it was
Resolved, That in view of the acceptance by the stockholders of the plan of reorganization heretofore submitted to them, and as a necessary step for carrying such plan into effect, the Stock-books of the Company be closed from and after the 23d day of December, 1871, until the further order of the Board.
CHAS. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company, for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872, at noon.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR., Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 229 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock P. M.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.
B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1871.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the World Mutual Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, 1871, from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. F. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
K. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED,) ONLY	1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT $40,000 PER MILE, and it is **MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE**; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST**, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

NOTICE.
REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1871.
By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds, hereinbelow designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, coupon bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:
$50 from No. 1 to No. 5,460, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. 13,093, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7,984, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 1 to No. 11,120, both inclusive.
And registered bonds of the same act as follows:
$50 from No. 596 to No. 697, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 4,104 to No. 5,079, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1,900 to No. 2,433, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 8,907 to No. 11,008, both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. 2,666 to No. 3,402, both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 2,907 to No. 3,899, both inclusive.
Of the amount outstanding, (embraced in the numbers as above,) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are coupon bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are registered bonds.
Coupon bonds of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.
United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all registered bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

TO INVESTORS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE
any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY — EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, Dec. 11, 1871.
THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on Friday, Dec. 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.
All bondholders who have changed their Post-office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.
G. H. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

$120,000 WANTED IN SUMS varying from $4,000 to $10,000, on bonds and mortgage upon New-York and Westchester property. Principals only treated with.
H. M. PIERCE, Jr., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ERIE ROAD—REFORM.
On the 9th inst. a meeting of a number of American holders of the stock of the Erie Railway Company was held at Delmonico's, 5th-av. Messrs. W. B. Clerke, Reuben Manley and A. D. Williams were appointed a Committee to confer with such holders of Erie Railway Company's stock as are opposed to the present management of the Road. At a subsequent session of the Committee, held on the 12th inst., Mr. John Swann, who represents the English shareholders, was invited to be present, and expressed his concurrence in the movement, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That all the American owners of Erie Railway Company's Stock, (whether standing in their own names or in those of other parties,) who are opposed to the present management of the Road, and desirous that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted on commercial and not on political principles, be invited to send their respective Post-office addresses to the Committee, care of Reuben Manley & Co., No. 64 Broadway, New-York, to enable the Committee to communicate with them with the view of carrying out the objects of the meeting.
(Signed.) W. B. CLERKE, Chairman, REUBEN MANLEY, A. D. WILLIAMS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,
BANKERS
NO. 43 CANAL-ST.,
CHICAGO.
All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

FITCH & ELLIS,
BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
Offer safe and desirable
8 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
10 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest.
Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.
J. D. VERMILYE, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES—THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, a National Savings Bank, No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York. Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid on demand, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and re-opened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.
Owners of Trustees certificates for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, Canada, and held in trust by E. B. Ward, Edward Learned, Peleg Hall, C. A. Trowbridge and A. H. Sibley, are hereby notified that a dividend of One Hundred Dollars per part has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable on the 15th inst., at my office, No. 37 William-st., New-York, to parties on that day entitled thereto, as appears on the books of the said Trustees.
EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less United States tax) on the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, and a like dividend on the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid to the shareholders on and after Jan. 1, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.
The transfer-books of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company will be closed on the evening of 15th inst., at the office of United States Trust Company, and of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the same evening, at National Bank of Commerce; and the books of both companies will be reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce.
CHARLES P. HARTT,
Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.
The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, East 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next, at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 21, 1871, and opened at 10 A. M., Jan. 2, 1872.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened at 10 A. M. on the 2d prox.
By order of the Board of Directors.
C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Jan. 2, 1872, free of Government tax. The transfer-books are closed until that date.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of United States tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. Transfer books closed on and after the 20th inst. until Jan. 2.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 33 GRAND, CORNER GREENE-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 14, 1871.
TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. GAMBLE, Secretary.

OFFICE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Cash Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th inst., and will remain closed until the 21st. By order of the Board.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING between the undersigned, dealers in oysters, under the firm name of STURGES & MURRAY, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Sturges will continue the business on his own account, and will collect all debts due the late firm, and will pay all the liabilities.
ROBERT J. MURRAY.
JOSEPH STURGES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 328 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC.........................Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
OCEANIC.........................Jan. 6, ——

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC embark from the White Star Wharf, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, at 8 A. M., on SATURDAY, Dec. 16.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Nov. 25,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Dec. 16.
Saturday, Dec. 2,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Dec. 23.
Saturday, Dec. 9,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Dec. 30.
Saturday, Dec. 16,	INDIA,	Saturday, Jan. 6.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 9 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Tuesday, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA.........................Wednesday, Dec. 13
CALABRIA.........................Saturday, Dec. 16
JAVA.........................Wednesday, Dec. 20
CUBA.........................Wednesday, Dec. 27
ABYSSINIA.........................Wednesday, Jan. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.........................$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE.........DANRE......Saturday, Dec. 16
ST. LAURENT.........LEMAIRE......Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON.........ROUSSAN......Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS.........SURMONT......Saturday, Jan. 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.........Saturday, Dec. 30, 8 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.........Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.........Jan. 3, at ——
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE.........Jan. 10, at ——
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Jan. 12, at ——
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 17, at ——
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,
will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DEYER, SATURDAY, Dec. 16.
Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Dec. 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 13.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.........Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Feb. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Key West,) Dec. 21.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Dec. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Key West,) Jan. 4.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Philipps, (Havana only,)..Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Philipps, (Havana only,) Satur., Jan. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Tuesday, Jan. 23
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 21, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking; can bone, lard, &c.; is an excellent bread maker, also pastry of all kinds. Call or address for two days Employment and Indemnity Company, No. 721 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linen; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 206 East 26th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid; will assist in the ironing if required; or as waitress; will be found competent and obliging; good City reference. Inquire in ice-cream saloon, No. 1,271 Broadway, one door from 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; good City references; also, a young girl wishes a situation as waitress or chamber-maid. Call for two days at No. 300 2d-av., near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands family sewing of all kinds; will wait on ladies or young misses, or would go out by day or week. Apply at No. 220 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT girl to go out as seamstress by the day or week; an excellent operator; has a machine of her own which she will take out with her. Call at No. 489 7th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN PROTESTANT young woman, very respectable, a nurse's situation, or chamber-maid and nurse, or nurse and sewing, or make herself generally useful; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; she is an excellent cook; country or City; meats, game, soups of all kinds, side-dishes, pastry, cream; jellies, excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking and deserts; best City references from last place; City, or a short distance in the country. Call for two days at 391 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, very respectable, a situation as chamber-maid, washer and ironer, or nurse, chamber-work and washing, house-work, or make herself generally useful. Address No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress and chamber-maid; an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut and fit; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands boning and larding; is an excellent baker; is economical and neat in the kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; competent to do all kinds of good plain cooking; no objection to assist in the washing; best City reference. Address No. 244 West 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; will go out by the day, week or month; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 29th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a few more engagements; can cut and fit and do all kinds of sewing; also, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address by mail SEAMSTRESS, No. 110 West 30th-st., bell No. 4.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A FEW more engagements, day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing, help with dress-making, trim button-holes. Call or address No. 351 West 41st-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, TO GO OUT by the week or month; understands dress-making and family sewing; also Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 951 3d-av., corner 57th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl to do general house-work, or as chamber-maid in a small family; excellent reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 140 East 50th-st.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, FRENCH, English, Irish and American male and female help can always be had at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, families' and gentlemen's washing to take home; is prompt and trustworthy. Call or address No. 153 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 396 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman, as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has her own machine. Address No. 307 East 32d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress; will assist in chamber-work or fine washing; good reference. Call at No. 310 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE well educated girl, to take care of children, assist in plain sewing or light chamber-work. Apply at No. 157 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress in a private family; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 313 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference. Apply at No. 4 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG widow, who has just lost her own baby, as wet nurse; good reference. Apply at No. 339 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress in a Protestant family; would teach the rudiments of an English education if necessary. Address, for two days, L. MCL., No. 356 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands good cooking, baking, and the care of milk; the country preferred between the Hudson and East River. To be seen until suited at No. 225 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day washing, ironing and house-cleaning; excellent references. Apply at No. 141 West 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding, and baking; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 211 West 28th-st.

A LADY OF CULTIVATION AND refinement, the daughter of a physician, wishes a situation as nurse and companion for an invalid. Address L. T., care A. H. Smith, No. 408 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid, and to do fine washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 127 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE educated young married woman as wet nurse; baby one and a half months old. Call or address No. 25 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st., lower bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; can also do embroidery; no objection to the country. Apply at 329 East 59th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 102 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; can furnish good City reference. Apply at No. 406 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, English and a Protestant, as seamstress; would take charge of young children and instruct them, or the care of an invalid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 326 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, washing to do at home; linens done up in superior style. Apply at No. 68 West 43d-st., third floor front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND trustworthy young man, a position as coachman; is an experienced and stylish driver; will be found willing and obliging; is of temperate habits, and not afraid to work. Address H., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single Englishman; laying out gardens, plots and lawns; grafting, pruning, planting and all branches of gardening attended to by an experienced gardener. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class single Protestant man as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country; refers to present employers. Call or address W. B., at Button's Pharmacy, No. 337 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man of long experience in this City; six years' reference from his last place. Call or address, this week, J. B., No. 24 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN a private family or store; best of reference. Apply at present employer's, No. 121 West 49th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN INTELligent young man, 23 years old, who is not afraid to work; good references. Apply to E. M. SHULTZ, Missionary, No. 155 Worth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY an experienced Protestant man; is fully capable, and has good City references. Address H., Box No. 92 Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by an experienced English waiter; excellent City reference. Address C. D., Box No. 29 Uptown Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation to attend to furnaces. Call or address S. LAWS, No. 153 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, furnaces to tend. Call or address No. 153 West 24th-st. S. LAWS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter (single) in a private family; best City reference. Address F., No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man, Protestant; understands furnace; has no objection to the country; can milk; good reference. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 105 Prince-st., top floor.

WANTED—THE MANAGEMENT OF A farm by a middle-aged Englishman; has been in this country eighteen months; good reference. Address JAMES PEPPER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man; single; is but a short time in the country; understands his business thoroughly. Call on or address J. D., 34 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, who is a good cook, a situation as cook in a boarding-house. Apply at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 126 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man; thoroughly understands his business; no incumbrance; best of reference given. Call or address J. J., 21 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as head waiter in a private family. Address BUTT, No. 49 3d-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, INTELligent youth aged seventeen, a situation in an office; has had three years' experience in a dye-stuff broker's, Mincing-lane, London; good reference. Address P. H., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, A POSITION in a lawyer's office; best of references given. Address H. J. WINSER, 107 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN wanted by a wholesale boot and shoe house in this City; good and experienced salesmen; none but those who understand the business and have a good country trade need apply. Address Box No. 903 New-York Post-office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—TWO NEAT, CAPABLE PROTestant girls, (English preferred;) one to cook, wash and iron; the other to act as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 211 East 72d-st.

WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, a clerk who has had some experience in the business; one writing a good hand preferred. Address F., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PUBLISHING-HOUSE, an experienced entry clerk. Address in handwriting of the applicant, with reference, BOOKS, Box No. 1,478 Post-office.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED—Those having a trade they can control. Apply to NICHOLS, VAN VORST & CO., No. 271 Canal-st.

READER BOY AND COMPOSITORS wanted. Apply to WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a small private family; City reference required. Apply at No. 828 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER for a bank. Address with references BANK, Station E.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1887.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

A FRENCH LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a respectable family where a few hours' daily instruction in French or music can be given in compensation for her board and lodging; references exchanged. Address A. B., care of F. W. Christern's foreign book-store, No. 77 University-place.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMInary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Students received Jan. 6. $300 whole expense per year.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO GIVE INstruction in elocution, or prepare a boy for college, in exchange for board. Address ELOCUTIONIST, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists.
Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London.
Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

STOVES. STOVES.

A great variety of self-feeding base-burning, parlor, office and heating stoves for stores, &c. Also cooking stoves and ranges low for cash.
R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 82 Vesey-st.,
Opposite Washington Market.

PEW IN DR. BELLOWS' CHURCH for sale, corner 4th-av. and 20th-st.; large pew, under the organ gallery. For sale low. Apply at No. 118 East 18th-st.

HOTELS.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.; single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week.
GEO. S. & L. LELAND, Proprietors.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.

A pair of fine carriage horses, brown, no white upon them, six and seven years old, sixteen hands high, sound and kind in every respect; came from Jefferson County in May last, and used by a gentleman since who sells them for want of use. Inquire at San Francisco stable, No. 114 West 46th-st.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS

By KIMBALL and other first-class makers.
S. E. BATES,
No. 1,505 Broadway, near 46th-st.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKETS.

In large assortments at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman-st.

$50.—ELEGANT HAND-MADE worsted carriage-robes, buffalo, bear, Angora and plush robes, horse-blankets, cloakings, soldiers' blue pants. Great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

HORSE BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, kangaroo, fur and plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

ONE BLOCK AND A HALF FROM Fifth-avenue Hotel, on 23d-st., a private family, having recently leased a large brown-stone front house are prepared to negotiate with parties for a second and third floor, with unexceptionable board; desirable in every respect. Also, elegantly furnished suite of three rooms on parlor floor; private table and servant, if desired. Those seeking superior accommodations can be suited in every particular; unquestionable references given and required. Apply at No. 156 West 23d-st.

NO. 15 WEST 11TH-ST., THREE DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—A private family having recently rented a first-class brown-stone house, are prepared to negotiate with parties for handsomely-furnished suites or single rooms; board unexceptionable. Those seeking superior accommodation and central location can have a choice by immediate application.

HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT parlor, back parlor as bedroom, and hall room; also, two rooms on second floor; will be rented together or separate, without board; parties going to Europe; good neighborhood; all convenience. No. 140 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 29TH-st. and 8th-av., new house, third floor.—Desirable furnished front parlor and extension room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also, front hall room for one gentleman; gas and bath.

FIFTEENTH-ST., NO. 42 WEST, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen; hot and cold water; plenty of closets; house just opened; table boarders taken.
Mrs. S. F. MEAD.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 660 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV. AND Broadway, newly furnished throughout. First-class accommodations for families and single gentlemen; reasonable rates. WM. G. TOMKINS,
Proprietor.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, (LELAND'S,) No. 4 Washington-place, one door from Broadway, single and double rooms, newly furnished, best accommodations, with or without board; prices moderate.

NO. 4 EAST 20TH-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on the third floor; also, rooms for single gentlemen to let, with board; references given and required.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME second floor, five rooms, with every convenience; also parlor floor, three rooms, with first-class board; location desirable; references.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—FRONT PARlor, front basement hall-room, richly furnished, with full board; location first class; very desirable; a rare opportunity; references required.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Large elegantly-furnished front rooms to let to a family, with first-class board; best references. No. 137 East 21st-st.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 122 East 24th-st., will rent with board a handsome suite of rooms fully furnished; large closets, chandeliers, marble basins; with or without private table.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; other desirable rooms and physician's office; house and location first class.

NO. 140 EAST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms to let with first-class board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164—TWO SUITES handsomely furnished rooms; gas and attendance; bath-room on each floor; without board or with private table.

FURNISHED FRENCH FLAT. UPtown, corner house, nine rooms. Parties desiring houses or rooms with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, in the doulbe, private house No. 45 5th-av. References exchanged.

FLAT OF FIVE OR MORE ROOMS, in European house, No. 78 West 48th-st. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. TRENOR, 723 6th-av.

NO. 150 WEST 20TH-ST.—TO LET, furnished, a large front and back room; terms moderate.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TWO OR three large sunny rooms, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished rooms on first and second floors with board.

NO. 18 WEST 24TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Fifth-avenue Hotel; handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, singly or en suite.

NO. 200 WEST 42D-ST.—HOUSE TO let; furniture for sale; fine location for dentist or physician.

NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 32 West 26th-st., have a large handsomely-furnished room to let, without board.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM—ALSO a hall room, from $2 50 per week. No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

NO. 18 WEST 14TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let with first-class board; reference exchanged.

NO. 126 WEST 12TH-ST.—TO RENT, with board, two large rooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen and wives. Reference.

NO. 22 WEST 27TH-ST.—A PARLOR and several chambers, newly carpeted and furnished, to rent to a family, with private table.

NO. 23 IRVING-PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY GENTLEMAN and wife; private family preferred; in a good location; price not to exceed $18 per week; references required and exchanged. Address V. W. X., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleising Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleised mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 16th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
1,500 tons steamer coal.
To be delivered on the wharf at the Navy-yard at the rate of 500 tons per week.
Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director, U. S. N.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1872, for furnishing labor and materials for removing and renewing eight hundred (800) running feet, more or less, of the superstructure of the west pier at Charlotte Harbor, N. Y.
There will be required about two hundred thousand (200,000) feet b. m. of Canada white pine timber and plank; twenty-nine thousand (29,000) pounds of drift bolts and spike, and the labor will consist of entirely removing the old timber, plank and iron, replacing them with new, and taking out and returning three hundred and fifty (350) cords, more or less, of stone.
Separate proposals will be received for each class of labor and materials, but the whole will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder in the aggregate.
Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained at this office.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.
Contracts and bonds as usual.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON—MARTHA.

The twenty-third (23d) subscription night of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock,
MARTHA.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON...as...Lady Henrietta
Miss A. L. CARY, M. CAPOUL, M. JAMET, &c., &c.
MAX MARETZEK..Musical Director and Conductor
TO-MORROW (Saturday,) Dec. 16, at 1½,
EIGHTH (8TH) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE,
FAUST.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18—IL TROVATORE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19—FAUST.
Seats now at the Academy; also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 8, at Steinway Hall,
GRAND OPERA CONCERT,
at which Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON
and all the artists of the Strakosch Opera Company will assist.
Sale of seats on Monday next, at Steinway Hall, for the Concert only.

STEINWAY HALL—OPERA CONCERT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8.
Messrs. Maurice and Max Strakosch beg to announce the first and only
GRAND OPERA CONCERT,
on the London (England) system, as at her Majesty's Opera-house and Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8,
when Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON
and all the artists comprising the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY will appear, viz.:
Mlle. LEON DUVAL, Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
M. V. CAPOUL, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor BARTOLINI,
M. A. BARRE M. JOSEF JAMET
with Miss JOANNA HESS, Master WILLIAM HESS,
and the grand chorus and complete orchestra of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
Musical Director and Conductor, MAX MARETZEK
GENERAL ADMISSION ($2) TWO DOLLARS.
Reserved seats $1 and $2 extra, according to location.
GALLERY ONE DOLLAR.
Sale of seats will commence MONDAY, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M., at the hall; also, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
Steinway's pianos are used by the Strakosch Opera Company.

ACADEMY. NILSSON MATINEE.
EIGHTH (8TH) GRAND MATINEE OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) Dec. 16, at 1½ P. M.,
FAUST.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON AS MARGUERITE.
Miss A. L. CARY, M. CAPOUL, M. BARRE, M. JAMET, &c.
MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.
Matinee Prices.—General admission, $2; reserved seats, $1, $2 and $3 extra, according to location.
Seats now at the Academy; also Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.........................DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
WONDERFUL FEATS OF SKILL BY THE LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF STAR PERFORMERS IN THE WORLD.
Mlle. ROLLAND, Miss WATSON and C. W. FISH.
THE ABLEST RIDERS OF THE DAY.
FIRST WEEK OF Mr. WILLIAM DUTTON,
The extraordinary Leaper and Equestrian.
F. SIEGRIST and his INFANT PRODIGIES.
DARING EXPLOITS of the BATTOUTE LEAPERS. THE COMICAL PERFORMING DOGS.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1872.
Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 167 Pearl-st.

OPERA LIBRETTOS.

ONLY 15 CENTS.
For sale by Hall, No. 751; Pond, Nos. 457 and 896; Peters, No. 599; Harris, No. 481 Broadway; Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.
8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.
The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF MONROE.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, vs. THE ROCHESTER WATER-WORKS COMPANY and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of the provisions of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above-entitled action, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the Seventh Judicial District thereof, at the Court-house, in the City of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1871, I, Benjamin H. Bayliss, the referee named in the said judgment, and therein authorized and appointed to make inquiry, take proof, and ascertain and report to the said Court how many of the bonds of the defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company, mentioned in and secured by the mortgage of the said defendant, The Rochester Water-works Company to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, and which bears date the first day of May, A. D. 1869, and given to secure the payment of the bonds of the said The Rochester Water-works Company, of even date with the said mortgage, the principal and interest whereof are payable in gold coin, have been issued by the said The Rochester Water-works Company, and are now outstanding, and by whom the same are respectively held and owned, and the amounts due and owing to the several and respective holders thereof for the unpaid interest or coupons of and upon the said several bonds or any or either of them, and also the amounts owing upon the said several bonds, or either or any of them, for principal, Do hereby give notice to all persons holding any of the said bonds, or any of the coupons thereof, that they are, pursuant to the provisions of the said judgment, hereby required to produce or exhibit to me, as such referee, at my office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within three months from the date of the first publication of this notice (to wit, the 27th day of October, A. D. 1871,) the said bonds or coupons and to make proof either by their examination before me or by affidavit, or such other proof as may be satisfactory to me as such referee, to establish the ownership of the said bonds and coupons and the amount due, owing and unpaid upon said bonds or coupons respectively for principal and interest, which said affidavit in case of any of the holders residing out of or being absent from the said State of New-York may be made and taken before any officer of the State or country where the said several non-residents or absent holders of the said bonds or coupons may be or reside, authorized by law to administer oaths. Also that in case the holders of any of the said bonds shall fail to produce or exhibit the same to me as such referee and to make proof or affidavit as aforesaid within the said period of three months from the date of the first publication, (to wit, the 27th day of October, 1871,) of this notice, then that they be precluded from sharing in the proceeds of the sale of the said mortgaged property and premises. Notice is also further given that, on application to the undersigned, in person or by letter, in case of holders of any of the bonds, not residing in the City and County of New-York, printed forms of affidavit in reference to the ownership of said bonds and coupons, and the amount due, owing and unpaid thereon for principal and interest, will be furnished to such holders.—Dated New-York City, Oct. 27, 1871.
BENJ. H. BAYLISS, Referee,
o27-law13wF No. 120 Broadway, Room No. 46.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 33 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870. JANETTE MACONNELL,
au4-law6mF Administratrix, &c.

PERSONAL.

PLATES—THE FOURTEENTH DOCUMENT sent today. Receipts of none of them yet advised.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOTICE.—The public is respectfully notified, in order to prevent confusion, that the Dress Circle Seats will, from this date, be reserved during the entire evening.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING
until further notice.
Mr. Brougham's new play, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
JOHN GARTH.
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. PECK, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss LILLIE McCORMACK and others in the cast.
SATURDAY MATINEE Dec. 16, at 1½ P. M.,
THIRD ROSEDALE MATINEE.
Beautiful scenery, effective tableaux, fine cast.
Due notice will be given of the re-appearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA
THIRD ROSEDALE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 1½ P. M.
Seats secured in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MR. SOTHERN.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
LORD DUNDREARY.
SATURDAY, LAST DUNDREARY MATINEE, AT 2.
SATURDAY, DEC. 16,
FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. SOTHERN.
MONDAY, DEC. 18, after elaborate preparation, will be produced the great spectacle the
BLACK CROOK.
NEW ARTISTES, NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, NEW WONDERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Boucicault's local sensational drama, in seven acts, entitled STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Miss SUSAN DENIN, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,
Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH,
and full dramatic company will appear.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.—720 B'way.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF
LE PONT DES SOUPIRS.
TUESDAY, Dec. 19,
Debut of M. CŒUILTE in
BARBE BLEUE.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST,
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NIXON'S
GREAT SOUTHERN CIRCUS.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
OPENING OF THE GRAND AMPHITHEATRE,
MONDAY, Dec. 18.
Mr. J. M. NIXON'S CARD:
The proprietor of the Great Southern Circus not having appeared in this City with his troupe since his great equestrian success at Niblo's in 1860, has now the pleasure of presenting to the public an entertainment of such magnitude and splendor as will eclipse the attractions of all former efforts, and place his troupe immeasurably above and beyond all attempts at rivalry in this City. The opportunity at present offered for securing the most distinguished riders and gymnasts of the age, together with the prevailing taste for this popular species of public amusement, have determined the selection of the central and convenient locality on Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel. The building has been thoroughly refitted and transformed into a magnificent amphitheatre.
The following are among the principal artists engaged:
THE GREAT JOHN HENRY COOKE.
The great JAMES MELVILLE and his equestrian family, FRANK MELVILLE, GEORGE MELVILLE, ALEX. MELVILLE
HENRY WILBY COOKE,
GEORGE ADAM,
Mlle. ROSINA.
The peerless equestriennes,
Mme. DE BERG and Mlle. CORDELIA.
The superb corps of athletes,
Mons. Emile Goroux;
James Cooke, the Vaulting Phenomenon;
Miaco Brothers, Aerial Gymnasts;
Don Gonzales, W. Franklin, E. Holloway, J. Saunders, Chas. Davis, J. Ward, T. Watson, and Twenty-four Auxiliary Tumblers, Somersaulters, Leapers and Acrobats.
Clowns.........{NAT. AUSTIN and W. HERBERT WILLIAMS.
Equestrian Manager.........JAS. M. NIXON
Ring-master.........FRANK WHITTAKER
FREDERICK COSTELLO,
EVA COSTELLO,
Double Trapezist.
The entertainments will be accompanied by a FULL ORCHESTRA and MILITARY BAND.
Extensive preparations are making for the CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVITIES,
Introducing equestrian pageants, fairy legends, &c.
Got up in a style and with effects such as no other equestrian establishment in the City has the ability and resources to produce.
Admission.........50 cents
Parquette and balcony chairs.........$1
Gallery.........30 cents
MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Seats can be secured six days in advance on FRIDAY, Dec. 15, at the box-office, and at 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.
Allegory and Tableaux...Prof. J. M. Hager, Director
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 20 and 22, by over 500 young ladies and gentlemen, benefit of the HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS and the HOWARD MISSION. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; secured at Academy. Prof. Geo. F. Bristow and Miss F. A. Hager, pianists. Steinway's pianos are used exclusively by Prof. Hager.

MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING will give a concert at Steinway Hall,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1871,
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
Assisted by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, S. B. Mills, Karl Eisner.
String Quartet—Dr. Leopold Damrosch, Messrs. Schuessel, Matzka, Bergner.
Male Quartet—Messrs. Bush, Rockwood, Beckett, Aiken.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, Dec. 15, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 46th-st.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT by the choir. Miss Henrietta Beebe, Soprano; Miss Agnes Palmer, Alto; Mr. Chas. Fritsch, Tenor, and Mr. W. H. Beckett, Baritone, assisted by the Von Weber Quartet and other eminent artists. Conductor, Mr. E. J. Connolly, organist. Admission $1. No reserved seats.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF DERRY WALLS LOYAL ORANGE LODGE NO. 2, will be held at Apollo Hall, 28th-st., and Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices.

And upon the most favorable terms of payment.
We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS.

MEISEL, LAMPE & CO.,
Nos. 93 Chambers and 75 Reade Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
German, French & English Toys,
Beg leave to offer, from the 7th of December,
AT RETAIL,
a large and unsurpassed stock of Toys, suitable for Holiday Presents. Specialties in Dolls, Dolls' Outfits, and Tree Ornaments. Reduction made in price to churches and Sunday-schools.

MICROSCOPES FROM $5 TO $500.—A desirable holiday gift. Send for price list. MCALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

MAGIC LANTERNS IN EVERY VARIETY.—A desirable holiday gift. Send for catalogue. MCALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

UNDENIABLE SUCCESS.
Fifteenth week.
George L. Fox's great pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX.........as.........CLOWN
C. K. FOX.........as.........PANTALOON
Pantomime | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | Burlesque
Ballet | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | Spectacular.
GROTESQUE DANCES.
First appearance in New-York of Mons. A. SIEGRIST and his wonderful performing dogs.
First nights of the latest London sensation,
THE LITTLE MEN OF THE MOUNTAIN,
in their characteristic dance, THE NIXES.
Kiralfy Troupe of Hungarian Dancers,
The famous MARTENS FAMILY,
THE ZIG-ZAGS, YOUNG ADONIS AND LITTLE VENUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BOOTH

SECOND WEEK
of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
HAMLET,
which character he will personate but for
EIGHT NIGHTS LONGER,
owing to the forthcoming production of Shakespeare's
JULIUS CÆSAR.
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Mr. Booth (last time) as CLAUDE MELNOTTE
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—MAYO.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. FRANK MAYO
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
Upon which special occasion he will appear in his celebrated character of BADGER in THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK, being the last time but two of its representation. Matinee performance TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 2. MONDAY, Dec. 18, the Grand Military Dramatic Romance, CHARLES O'MALLEY, in all the splendor and perfection of its original production at this establishment, including a
STUD OF TWENTY HORSES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock,
ELEVENTH GRAND CONCERT
BY COL. JAMES FISK, Jr.'s
NINTH REGIMENT BAND AND ORCHESTRA,
OF ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN.........Musical Director
Mr. D. L. DOWNING.........Leader
assisted by
Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI, Soprano, and Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY,
Violoniste and Violoncelle.
Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

ONE HUNDRED PERFORMANCES!
DIVORCE. Fifteenth Week. | DIVORCE having been acted now for 100 times, will be presented EVERY NIGHT this week with its BRILLIANT ORIGINAL CAST, new scenery and costly new toilettes.
SEVENTEENTH DIVORCE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½.
CHRISTMAS DAY, A SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER.........Manager
BRILLIANT NOVELTIES presented NIGHTLY.
Engagement of the Celebrated Artist,
SIGNOR VOYO.
The appearance of Mr. FRED FOSTER.
The GRAND BALLET, the FAIRY FOUNTAIN, and IMMENSE COMPANY Every Evening.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM,

MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS,
Empire Rink, 3d-av. and 63d-st.
P. T. BARNUM.........Proprietor
W. C. COUP.........Manager
LAST THREE DAYS of the celebrated COOK BROTHERS, the CHALLENGE TRICK EQUESTRIANS OF THE WORLD. Second week of Signor SEBASTIAN and his INFANT SON, in their thrilling but exquisite HIPPODROMATIC REPRESENTATIONS without pad or bridle. Second engagement of Mlle. THERESA ARMOND, the most brilliant EQUESTRIENNE CLASSIQUE of the modern school. Third week of Master ROMEO SEBASTIAN, the peerless pirouette and retroquitationist. Renewed engagement of Messrs. CHARLES CONRAD and his TWO SONS, in their unparalleled acts of posturing. LAZELLA and MILLSON, renowned trapezists. BLISS BROTHERS, gymnasts. Signor MARQUES, the Pegasian Nimrod of the Comanche tribe, with a score of other distinguished artists, whose names will be announced in due time. Admission to the whole vast aggregation only 50c; children half price; reserved seats, 25c. extra; children in reserved seats, 15c. extra.

SANTLEY. STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. George Dolby respectfully announces
THE LAST TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
prior to the departure of the company on a tour of the Eastern and Northern States and the Canadas.
The first will take place TO-NIGHT. The second TO-MORROW.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, Dec. 16.
Mr. SANTLEY will be assisted by
Miss EDITH WYNNE,
Mme. PATEY,
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS,
Mr. J. G. PATEY, and
Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER, Pianist and Conductor.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Tickets now on sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons, No. 751 Broadway; and at the box-office at Steinway Hall, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SANTLEY MATINEE,

STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY, DEC. 16, GRAND MATINEE,
COMMENCE AT 1½ P. M.
ADMISSION, $1.

LECTURES.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

FREE LECTURES
At the University Chapel, Washington-square.
Law Course, by ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., on *Admiralty Law and Practice in the Federal Courts*, on FRIDAY, Dec. 15, at 8 P. M.

DR. JOHN LORD—ASSOCIATION HALL—FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 P. M.—Dec. 15, "Hildebrand," (The Papal Supremacy;) Dec. 22, "Chrysostom," (Orators of the Early Church;) Dec. 29, "Constantine," (Union of Church and State.) This is part of the Membership Course of the Young Men's Christian Association. Only a limited number of tickets will be for sale to the public at $1 each lecture. Apply at the hall or at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 677 Broadway.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY night lectures for the people, at 8 o'clock precisely, in the Great Hall. SATURDAY, Dec. 16, the lecture will be delivered by Dr. ADRIAN J. EBELL, on "The Structure and Life of Coral Islands, or the Architecture of the Animals on and about Them." Tickets gratis, at the office and reading-room of the Cooper Union, and at Van Nostrand's and Brentano's bookstores, No. 23 Murray-st., and Union-square, respectively.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DR. JOHN LORD'S UNIVERSITY course of Historical Lectures for ladies.
The above course, the subjects of which were announced on Tuesday, will commence on the 8th of January, and be continued twice a week through January, February and March, at 11½ o'clock, in
ASSOCIATION HALL.
Tickets for the course, $15; for reserved seats, $5 extra. Course tickets (green) can be exchanged at Putnam's for reserved seats.

LECTURE.—REV. C. H. FOWLER, D. D., OF Chicago, will deliver a lecture in St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Does Thinking Pay?* Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 805 Broadway, F. Rullman's Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, S. Y. Tuthill's drug-store, corner 52d-st. and 8th-av., or at the door.

LECTURE.—ISAAC H. HUNTER, THE talented colored orator, will lecture at Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1871. Subject—*Universal Amnesty*. Hon. Horace Greeley will preside. Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

DOES THINKING PAY.—REV. DR. FOWLER, of Chicago, will lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock, in St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Subject—*Does Thinking Pay*. Tickets 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20, at 4 P. M., at the chapel, as above-named, for the election of a Board of nine trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
Attest: J. S. HOWELL,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and that part between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said before-entitled matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report therein showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1871.
JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD. } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-house, Park, No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 5, 1871.
TO TAX-PAYERS.
Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 4th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

WASHINGTON MARKET FRAUDS.

The Old Regime and the New—A Record of Blackmailing and Robbery—How Tammany Politicians Worked a Rich Placer.

There is no doubt that Washington Market has proved a mine of wealth to the Ring, and it may be safe to say that during the last four years a million of dollars of both private and public money has been squeezed by them from this source. Until lately the occupants of this market, holding their masters in dread, have not dared to make their grievances known. The reason for this reticence is not far to seek. For a word of complaint they were liable to be turned out of the Market, to have their stalls and fixtures taken from them, and without means of carrying on their business, to be driven into the streets, to gain their living as they best could. Forty years ago the rentals of the stalls in Washington Market were at an almost nominal rate. From time to time the price has been augmented. No objection was made to this, because with increase of population, stands had become valuable property. Without any theory of vested rights, it has been the custom that occupants during life had the privilege of retaining their stalls, of course on the payment of the rent, and on submitting to certain rules and regulations. That such occupants had a right to dispose of their stalls, in case of retirement, to other parties assuming the same responsibilities also became acknowledged. A permit was given by the Controller which took the form of a lease. No repairs were ever made by the City, but always at the cost of the occupant. In West Washington Market, situated at the wharf, from the moist and shifting character of the soil, repairs were constantly necessary. These repairs were of such frequent occurrence as to be a constant source of expense. As the business on the wharf portion increased, repairs of a more permanent character became a necessity. Restricted as to ground, it was impossible to carry on the business without adding a story here and there. Whenever this was done the party making such improvement was invariably mulcted to an amount ranging from $100 to $400.

About a year and a half ago a leading commission house in West Washington Market overhauling their premises, built a second story. The Superintendent called on them: "What are you doing?" "Raising my stand," was the reply. "If you do that it will cost you $100." The answer was, "But this improvement will cost us over $1,000; why should we pay $100 more?" "It makes no difference," was the reply; "you have got to pay it." As work had commenced, and their building but half completed, a check was given for it. It lies before us now. It is dated Oct. 18, 1870, for $100, on the First National Bank. It is indorsed J. FEORE, and re-indorsed W. H. JOHNSON. There is a sequel to this. Some time early this year a fire broke out in the building next door. As a conflagration seemed imminent, all the papers in the improved building were hurriedly carried out in order to save them. The fire next door was extinguished, and no great damage was done, but the permit of the improved stand, which had been held a number of years, was lost. The party naturally desired to have a new one. Five hundred dollars was unblushingly asked for it. The loser of the permit demurred at this. "Got the permit?" was asked from time to time by the official. "No; I have not found it yet," was the answer. The City Hall was besieged in vain for a new permit. At last one was brought by the Clerk of the market, "I want $400 for this," was remarked. "We cannot stand it, it is rascally fraud and we know it." "Not at all," was the answer, "it was to have been $500, but in consideration of the $100 paid by you for improvements, we have let you down easy." Then a notice of suspension was served, equivalent to a notice to quit, which would eventually have ruined a business which had taken a lifetime to build up. They were forced to pay the $400. We have this check. It is dated March 28, 1871, is for $400, and is drawn to the order of M. S. FARRELL or bearer. It is indorsed M. S. FARRELL in ink, J. FEORE in pencil and J. R. MILLER in ink. The permit given is dated Feb. 27, 1871, signed by Controller CONNOLLY, indorsed by FEORE. From its date it looks as if it had been held back until the party could be bled.

Leaving this stand, going either opposite or along side, similar cases were told us. One in the immediate neighborhood paid $400 for permit and permission to improve. A firm in the same locality built a stand in 1866 and then paid $200 for a permit. Three parties then made up the firm. Shortly one of the parties was bought out, a permit was paid for; finally last Spring another partner sold out, and an additional $125 for another permit was demanded and paid. In this latter case the sum asked was not large, as we suppose the clerical labor was not excessive; in fact, it consisted in simply erasing one name on the permit. These permits are printed on paper about 10 by 8 inches, and a clerk could fill them up in two minutes.

We now present a case which seems full of hardship. We have so far thought it not worth while to give the names of the many sufferers; but this one seems such a flagrant abuse that we will present it in all its details. Nineteen years ago Mr. JOHN MCGOVERN, then, as now, a well-known and estimable man, purchased a stall in Washington Market, as a butcher, and paid $3,500 for it. Two years after occupying, he states that he was forced by the notorious JIM IRVING to pay $1,000 more for it. In 1869 he was frequently visited, and attempts were made to extort money from him by those in power. In 1870, some business enterprises having almost ruined him, his health became affected, and he was bedridden for some months. He however still kept his stand in the Market, having hired some competent persons to take charge of it. When he was thought to be dying, without a moment's warning his stall was taken away from him. Mr. MCGOVERN's wife called on the Controller and implored him not to take away the only means she or her husband had of providing bread for a numerous family. Mr. CONNOLLY seemed to assent to her request, but eventually refused to interfere, and the stall was given away to P. H. CARROLL and to J. LANG—P. H. CARROLL being a son of PATRICK CARROLL, then, we believe, in some office connected with the Market. Mr. MCGOVERN fought through his illness, and was obliged to pay CARROLL and LANG the sum of $4,500 for his own stall. In order to raise this sum, his wife was forced to mortgage the last piece of property she had in the world, and even to add the good will of the stall as collateral to the person advancing the money. The check given for this transaction is dated July 2, 1870, is on the Pacific Bank, is for $4,500, and drawn to the order of PATRICK CARROLL, and is indorsed by him. Mr. MCGOVERN never owed anything for rent. In fact, this man has paid in all $9,000 for his stall. Even some of his fixtures were taken by P. CARROLL, which he had to pay for. Could rascality go further than this? Asking Mr. MCGOVERN the reasons for this more than ordinary robbery, his reply was, that he had always been, when in health, free-spoken, and had refused to be cheated. This case, we repeat, seems to be of a peculiarly cruel character, and ought to be capable of redress. More high-handed robbery is not imaginable.

Had the writer been willing to transcribe all the injustices of this nature in Washington Market alone, whole columns of the TIMES might have been filled with them. Let it be said to their credit—if any credit can be given to such official plunderers—that no discrimination as to party was made. Members of political clubs of the most approved Tammany origin, renting stalls in the market, had all to be equally bled. Hundreds of stalls have been taken away from honest men who were too poor to be robbed, and a business acquired by the toil of years has been swept away in a moment.

Fortunately these things are fast coming to an end. Though sadly taxed by the chaotic mass of fraud left in the office of the late Controller, Mr. GREEN is fully aware of the gross outrages perpetrated for years in our markets, and proposes as speedily as possible to inaugurate a perfectly honest system of management. We are positively assured that this robbery in regard to the granting of permits and charging enormous sums for them will be done away with. A clerical fee of a legitimate character is all that will have to be paid. As to the permission to build or improve, we feel certain that within certain wise limitations no extortion will be permitted. It the City of New-York has to thank Mr. GREEN for millions already saved, we should think those occupying the market as City tenants must breathe more freely when they consider that their interests are now at last in the hands of an honest man.

Panel-House Thieves Sent to the Penitentiary—Strange Connection of a Police Sergeant with One of Them.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, before Judge DOWLING, MINNIE GRIFFITHS was charged with robbing a Spaniard named PASQUALA PARTENZA of $10 by the panel game in a house in Bleecker-street, and JOHN G. DAVIS was charged by the same complainant with assaulting him in the street after he had left the house in company with the female prisoner. The woman represented herself to the landlady, when taking the rooms, to be the wife of Sergt. GRIFFITHS, of the Fourteenth Precinct, but on cross-examination by Judge DOWLING, she said she was not married to the Sergeant, but that she had lived with him for a number of years, and she admitted that he had visited her at her late lodgings. Justice DOWLING found both prisoners guilty, and after commenting severely on the character of the offense, sentenced her to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The male prisoner, whom the Court believed to be connected with the girl in this panel robbery, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. H. L. LANSING, of Buffalo, is at the Hoffman House.

Col. W. D. FARRAND, of Salt Lake City, is at the St. James Hotel.

Judge JOHN W. HUGHES, of Pennsylvania, is at the Astor House.

M. W. SOLDABENHOFF, of Russia, and Gen. G. M. DODGE, of Council Bluffs, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hotels and saloons that have long borne the name "International," are now rejoicing in sudden notoriety.

ISAAC H. HUNTER, the colored orator, will lecture at Cooper Institute, this evening, on "Universal Amnesty."

Col. FRANK COPELAND, of Boston, and Judge DONALDSON, of Pennsylvania, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Congressman WM. H. BARNUM, of Connecticut, and Gen. WM. G. ELY, of Norwich, Conn., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MARY O'BRIEN died yesterday from injuries received by jumping out of a window at No. 40 East Thirty-second-street, while insane.

Dr. JOHN W. DRAPER gave, last evening, at the chapel of the University, the concluding portion of his lecture on "Spectrum Analysis."

The faces of the illuminated clock to be placed in the cupola of the Mutual Life Insurance Company's building, will be nine feet in diameter.

A fair for the benefit of the Young Women's Home, No. 85 East Fourth-street, will be held today and to-morrow at No. 239 Fourth-avenue.

Even very old candy firms have caught the gift-package fever, and decorate their show-windows with bank-notes ranging from 50 cents to $20.

Gen. H. E. VALLENTINE, of Hartford; Ex-Mayor J. H. MILLIARD, of Omaha; Lieut.-Gov. JNO. L. MARYE, of Virginia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rear-Admiral HAZA, Admiral J. R. TUCKER and Capt. BARERA, of the Peruvian Navy, and Judge JAMES L. BOGART, of New-Orleans, are at the New-York Hotel.

Marquis DE CHAMBRUN, of Washington; Count BABRINSKY, of Russia, and Capt. R. BERNARD, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

Mr. WILLIAM L. ORMSBY, SR., will this evening, at the Liberal Club present a review of the "Positive Primer," with special reference to the positive polity.

The cabinet-makers, taking the hint from the scroll-sawing exhibitions of the American Institute Fair, are sawing curious and intricate arm-chair sides out of single planks.

Prof. G. F. BARKER, of Yale College, delivered a lecture in the Academy of Music, last evening, under the auspices of the American Institute, on the "Chemistry of the Sun."

The safe-dealers are placarding before their stores the names of hundreds of Chicago firms whose papers were saved from destruction during the great fire by their several safes.

The Bowery office of the flourishing German suburban "City of Breslau" is made very suggestive of rural delights, by having a small greenhouse of flowers in its large central window.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Ninth District, last night appointed a Committee to secure a hall in which Col. B. F. MORGAN will deliver a lecture on the life of Gen. GRANT.

Although the ice in the river at Catskill is seven inches thick, the ferry-boat is still running, and making regular connections with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, a channel having been cut across the river.

The James O'Brien Club of the Ninth Ward last evening elected the following officers: HARRISON REDFIELD, President; George Feeny, Vice-President; I. Martin Ransom, Secretary, and Henry Teeny, Treasurer.

The Cigar Manufacturers' Association yesterday appointed a committee to petition Congress to more clearly define the duties of revenue officers, and to abolish the system of requiring manufacturers to furnish bondsmen.

Dr. JOHN LORD's second lecture will be given this (Friday) evening, at Association Hall. The subject will be "Hildebrand, or the Papal Supremacy." Members holding full tickets are admitted free. Tickets are for sale to those not members.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Tract Society, yesterday, Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D.D., pastor of the Park-avenue Baptist Church, was elected a member of the Publishing and Executive Committees of the Society.

JAMES DELANEY, WM. BURNS and CHAS. MARION, who were arrested near the premises No. 50 New-Bowery on Wednesday night, were arraigned yesterday, before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed on a charge of burglary.

An entertainment was given at the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, last evening, which was well attended. The programme consisted of several fine overtures on the organ by Prof. T. J. HERMANN and select readings by Miss NETTIE COLLINS.

Officer DUFFY, of Paterson, arrested EDWARD MCGUCKEN for disorderly conduct. On their way to the lock-up, the prisoner escaped, but was brought down by a shot from the officer's revolver. The bullet lodged in the fleshy part of the leg.

In the case of JAMES DURNIN, who was found insensible at the corner of Fifty-third-street and Third-avenue, and afterward died, a verdict was rendered yesterday exonerating the Police, who, it had been claimed by the friends of the deceased, had clubbed him.

Not a great many years ago the fact that the poor people in the Five Points bought kindling-wood at the groceries in small bundles was quoted as a proof of their extreme destitution. Now, probably, half of the population of the City obtain their kindling in this way.

An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday in the case of the unknown man who was run over and killed on Monday night at One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue by a train of cars. There was no evidence to show how the accident occurred.

JOHN FARRELL, of West-street, between Gansevoort and Fourteenth streets, has been missing since Thanksgiving Day. He is described as having on a pair of brown pantaloons with black stripes, pilot overcoat and brown hat. His friends fear that he has met with foul play.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, in the case of JOHN KELLY, who was drowned by falling through the pier at the foot of Desbrosses-street, where the planking had been removed by the Jersey City Ferry Company. The verdict censured the Company for culpable negligence.

MICHAEL J. WELDON, who was reported in a morning paper as still holding a clerkship in the Custom-house, was removed ten days ago and his place filled by Mr. S. D. ST. GEORGE. This is the only change thus far made in the Custom-house since Gen. ARTHUR became Collector.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Seventh Assembly District last evening made arrangements for perfecting and increasing the organization, and for conferring with other associations as to the practicability of forming a central committee. Col. B. T. MORGAN was requested to deliver a lecture on the life of GRANT before the Association.

Mr. DAVID B. MELLISH, at a meeting of the Council of the Union League last evening, submitted a report, recommending certain reforms for the better government of the City, among which were a reform in the jury system, in the Police Department and in the Judiciary, including the Police Justices. The report was laid over until the next meeting of the League.

STATEN ISLAND.

Three houses, the property of Mr. RICE, on Richmond road, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is estimated at $8,000.

Rev. ERNEST GOTTLEIB, of the German Church of Port Richmond, has refused a call to Chicago, although offered an increased salary.

A Mrs. ROSE, while getting off the train on Wednesday evening at Huguenot Station, fell under the wheels of the car and had one of her legs taken off.

The residences of G. C. L. WILLIAMS, at Tottenville, and of THOMAS AMBROSE, at Tompkinsville, have not been destroyed by fire, as was incorrectly reported.

The Supervisors of Richmond County met on Wednesday, and appointed a committee of one from each town to confer with the committee appointed by the tax-payers in investigating the financial affairs of the county.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

HENRY HAMLER, aged twenty-five years, while at work on OSTER's new hotel, at the corner of Stevens-avenue, on Wednesday, slipped and fell a distance of about twelve feet, and was fatally injured.

LONG ISLAND.

A meeting was held at Flushing on Wednesday night, when it was resolved to ask the Legislature for authority to raise bonds to fund the existing debt of the village; also authority to raise $5,000 in excess of the limitation to put in better condition the streets of the village, and to purchase a steam fire engine. From one-half to one per cent. on the amount of the assessment was voted down. The meeting was largely attended.

NEW-JERSEY.

The German Dramatic Society, of Jersey City, a branch of the Turnverein, will shortly open a new theatre at Turner Hall.

WILLIAM NELSON, a carpenter, living in Bordentown, was crushed between cars while walking on the track near the depot, on Wednesday afternoon.

The General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad recently made a tour of inspection over the New-Jersey Railroad, in company with Mr. F. WALCOTT JACKSON, Superintendent.

The Plank-road bridge over the Hackensack River, between Newark and Jersey City, was broken down by floating ice yesterday afternoon. Travel over the road is suspended.

The Second United Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, will hold a Fair and Supper at Pratt Hall, Palisade-avenue, on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 20 and 21, to aid in erecting a house of worship.

Gov. RANDOLPH will make no appointment for the office of Prosecutor of the Pleas of Middlesex County. Gov. PARKER has two candidates, who are anxious to obtain the appointment.

WM. J. SLAUSON, the confidential clerk of SIMPSON & CO., Midland Railway contractors, who disappeared some time ago with $30,000, has been heard from. His late employers are in correspondence with him, negotiating for his return.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company are straightening their track through Somerset Township. They have purchased Senator FRELINGHUYSEN's country house on the Raritan River, and the right of way through his property for $30,000.

The first train of cars over the Montclair Railroad passed from Wynockie to Mead's Basin yesterday. Two palace coaches were filled with stockholders of the road and others. The road is ten miles in length, and connects with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The will of the late JOHN RUTHERFURD has been admitted to probate in Sussex County. It conveys all the property of the deceased, amounting to over $350,000, to his wife, CHARLOTTE RUTHERFURD, for her use during life. Afterward, to revert to the children who may survive her.

[Advertisement.]
"Those suffering from Consumption receive lasting benefit by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's is perfectly *pure* and *sweet*.

[Advertisement.]
A.—Those Nobby Hats, those Nobby Hats. How light and gay, how light and gay. They're made by KNOX, they're made by KNOX, upon Broadway, upon Broadway; 212 the number, 212 the number. Don't forget it, don't forget it. Corner Fulton, corner Fulton-street; where the best Hats and Furs are to be had at the lowest price. We know it.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Rhein	Dec. 16	New-York	Bremen.
Calabria	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Dec. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Dec. 16	New-York	Havre.
Franklin	Dec. 16	New-York	Stettin.
Columbia	Dec. 16	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Rising Star	Dec. 15	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

FRIDAY.

For Aspinwall, Kingston, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Rising Star*, at 10 A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 7 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 until 9½ A. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Rhein*, at 11 A. M.... For France, via Havre and Brest, by the *Pereire*, at 6 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.—Lucy M. Reay, F. B. Maulsby, C. H. Walker, Mrs. H. C. Hudson and child, A. Maxwell and sister, E. G. Libby and wife, W. Hill and sister, A. Johnston, Jr., Jane Owens, J. L. Edwards, Mrs. T. G. Milton, G. W. Cooper, M. Smith, Miss A. Callery, Elizabeth Harlan, H. G. Comstock, J. G. Dennett, Mrs. Hington and child, G. McClellan, F. M. Ring, Mrs. Muny, C. Webber, J. B. Comilla, H. B. Cornwall, Admiral de la Haza, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, Charles Smith and family, E. Percival, J. R. Tucker, H. C. Stinson, J. C. Kidder, Mrs. M. F. Rogers and children, J. F. Hamilton, Judge Thos. Gettle, Capt. de la Barreda and servant, Capt. L. B. Fagan, J. H. Gibbs, J. Henderson, N. P. Gilbert and family, Capt. C. B. Kenderson, Dr. Badger, J. Shevlin, Jas. Thomas, B. Morales, F. G. Lighton, C. H. Perchard, F. Vacnet, A. Field and family, R. Valiente, E. J. Hoey, L. Ossa, D. L. Parker and wife, Mrs. Clemente and son, M. A. Fierro, M. L. Aguilara, M. A. Aguilara, J. C. Stines, Mrs. Joseph Stines and 4 daughters, and 107 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:17 | Sun sets......4:33 | Moon sets...8:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:43 | Gov. Island.11:32 | Hell Gate..12:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Merida, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships British Viceroy, (Br.,) Britchardt, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Strathblane, (Br.,) Torrance, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.; Celestial Empire, Taylor, Philadelphia, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Gateside, (Br.,) Simpson, Liverpool, W. Nelson, Jr.; Caroline, (Swe.,) Sjoland, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mio Padre, (Ital.,) Azaldo, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Alexander, (Br.,) Bowlande, Naples, G. F. Bulley; Horace Scudder, Gould, Constantinople, Hodges & Finotti; O. M. Hume, Hume, Rio Janeiro, T. Norton; Grace (Br.,) Reynolds, Havre, Heney & Parker; Triano, (Sp.,) De Esqurano, St. Nazaire, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Innisfail, (Br.,) De Maresq, Oporto for orders, George F. Bulley; Scotland, (Br.,) Stuart, Demerara, F. W. Whitney; J. Howland, Freeman, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Charles A. Hoard, (Br.,) Neville, Port Spain, Jones & Lough; Lillie, (Ger.,) Roser, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mars, (Dan.,) Rasmussen, Gibraltar, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hunter, (Br.,) Wilson, Tampico, W. A. Cunningham & Sons; Vesta, (Br.,) McClunn, St. John, N. F., R. P. Currie.

Schrs. Cora Nash, Coffin, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Vatable & Sons; Clara E. McConville, Eaton, Mayaguez, B. J. Wenberg; Hattie E. Smith, Brown, Mayaguez, B. J. Wenberg; John Sleeper, Matanzas, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; J. F. Farland, Baker, Galveston, Snow & Burgess; Authea Godfrey, Godfrey, Key West, &c., Benner & Pinckney; Carrie A. Bentley, Falkenburg, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Florence Rogers, Sheppard, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; J. W. Sander, Smith, Newbern, Jonas Smith & Co.; L. Sturdevant, Cruse, Washington, N. C., T. Holmes & Co.; Sophie, Bunker, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; George Washington, Peck, Stamford; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Lizzie P. Simmons, McDonald, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Mary R. Somers, Baltimore, Evans, Ball & Co.; Albert Thomas, Rose, Baltimore, W. Chalmers.

Sloop Betsey & Ann, Van Valkenburgh, Bridgeport, Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Dec. 3, and Kingston 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Arr. at Kingston Dec. 7, brig John Welsh, from St. Lucia, for orders.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (N. G.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Nov. 29, via Havre Dec. 3, with mdse. and 331 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Dec. 13, lat. 41, lon. 67, passed bark Sea King, (Br.,) from Barrow for New-York; same date, lat. 41, lon. 67 20, passed ship Hamilton Fish, from Liverpool for New-York.

Brig Boike, (N. G.,) Meyer, Guantanamo 18 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to master. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left brig Mary A. Chase, for a port N. of Hatteras wtg. cargo.

Brig J. Morton, (Br.,) Card, Windsor 25 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Scio, Smith, Musquash, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Dauntless, Coombs, Ponce and Mayaguez, P. R., via Newport, 24 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Wm. E. Duryea, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, N. S., 20 ds. with produce to W. E. Duryea—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Zampa, Jewett, from Machias, with timber which arr. 13th, is consigned to F. Talbot & Co. (not as before reported.)

Schr. Franklin, Clark, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds. coal for Maryland Coal Co.

Schr. Adeliza, Huntley, Portland, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Wm. F. Phelps, Crammer, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Maryland Coal Co.

Schr. Armenia, Heath, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Bremen Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Ocean Traveler, Hoges, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to Cunard Steam-ship Co.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Herschel, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C., for Salem.

Schr. Mary Draper, Meady, Gardner, with lumber to George E. Holyoke.

Schr. Susan, Sherman, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Geo. B. Somes, Pray, Yonkers, for Boston.

Schr. E. A. Brooks, Brooks, Virginia.

Schr. Eben Fisher, (new,) Small, Addison.

Schr. Magnet, Taylor, Salem.

SAILED.—Steam-ships Morro Castle, for Havana, via Nassau; General Barnes, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Albemarle for Norfolk, &c.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Arr. ship Garden Reach, from Calcutta; barks Niphon, from Trapani; Albacore, from Turk's Island; Abbie N. Franklin, from New-Orleans; brig Chimborazo, from Alexandria; schr. A. M. Bliss, from Gonaives.

Arr. this P. M., steamers Seminole, from Savannah, and Nereus, from New-York.

Below—Ship Agnes, from Padang; has received orders for New-York.

Spoken—Dec. 11, off Montauk, bark Henry Knight, from Ardrossan, for Philadelphia; Nov. 27, lat. 37, lon. 66, bark Alpine, from Leith, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 14.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Red Breast, from Liverpool; brig D. C. Chapman, from Matanzas; Alfred, from Malaga; schr. Abbott Lawrence, from Demerara; ship William Yeo and bark Heindle.

Passed out, steamer Austrian, for Liverpool; steamer Berlin, from Bremen; brig Gladstone, for Cuba.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 14.—The steam-yacht Herald, Commodore Bennett, sailed hence for Cobb's Island last night.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, N. S. C., Dec. 13.—Arr. Nov. 22, brig Valero, from New-York; schr. Arctures, from New-York; 25th, steamer H. Chauncey, from do.; 28th, brig Caroline Eddy, from New-York; Dec. 3, barks E. Shultz, from New-York; Maggie M., from Baltimore.

Sld. Nov. 21, brig J. B. Brown, for Long Island; 27th, bark Cephas Starrett, for Pensacola; 30th, schr. W. R. Knighton, for New-York; Dec. 3, steamer H. Chauncey, for New-York.

PANAMA, Dec. 3.—Arr. Dec. 3, steamer Montana, from San Francisco.

Sld. Nov. 28, steamer Constitution, for San Francisco.

CALLAO, Nov. 21.—Arr. Oct. 28, American ship, Helicon, from San Francisco; Nov. 3, American ship Blue Jacket, from San Francisco; Nov. 7, American ship Otago, from British America; Nov. 20, the American ship Louis Walsh, from Rio Janeiro.

Sld. Nov. 1, American bark Mathilde, for San Jose and Valy.; Nov. 3, American ship City of New-York, for Macabi; Nov. 7, American ship Mary Bangs, for ——; 10th, American ship Ericsson, for Mijillones; 11th, American ship St. Lucia, for Gugnape; 17th, American ship Andrew Jackson, for Falmouth.

European Marine News.

GLASGOW, Dec. 14.—The Anchor line steamer Iowa, from New-York Nov. 29, arr. today.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
BRONZES,
CLOCKS,
AND
FANCY GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NEW PRESENTATION PIECES
IN
SILVER-WARE,
TO BE FOUND AT
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NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

Sixty Styles.

PRICES, $50, $65, $100, $125, $132, $140, $160, $175, $200, $225, $250 TO $1,000 EACH.

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CABINET ORGANS.

The most popular and extensively sold large musical instrument in the world; in plain and elegant cases for all uses.

One to Thirteen Stops.

Flute, Principal, Octave, Flute D'Amour, Tremulant, Vox Humana, Automatic Swell, Melodia, Diapason, Euphone, Hautboy, Fifteenth, Cor Anglais, Couplers, Bourdon, Gamba, Bassoon, Voix Celeste, Viol D'Amour, Viola, Pedals, &c.

We are daily receiving from our factories a few **extra styles** in superb cases, surpassing in attractiveness any before offered.

There can be no more Elegant and Valuable Present.

Our assortment of styles is very much larger than any other in the country; **prices are fixed and invariable;** and it is a pleasure to exhibit our instruments to all who may be sufficiently interested to call.

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WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Seminarians, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
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5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
DECORATED DINNER, TEA & DESSERT SETS
FINE CUT AND ENGRAVED
TABLE GLASS-WARE.
MARBLE, BRONZE AND GILT CLOCKS, ORNAMENTS, &C.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PLATED-WARE AND CUTLERY.
PRICES VERY LOW.
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NO. 25 DUANE-ST. AND NO. 78 CHATHAM-ST.

EXCLUDE
Cold, Wind & Dust
from Dwellings, Churches, School-houses, and all other Buildings.
PLACE-LIST REDUCED.
ROEBUCK BROS.,
No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff, N.Y.
Same office for eight years.

XMAS NUMBER.
ADVERTISERS desiring space in the attractive Christmas number of HEARTH AND HOME, will please send in their copy before FRIDAY NOON, Dec. 15. Only a limited amount of space left.
HEARTH AND HOME is now sent regularly to more than 40,000 first-class BUYING FAMILIES in City and Suburbs.
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ORANGE JUDD & CO.,
No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

Shall you hang up your stocking? We mean to! Indeed, we are already receiving numerous testimonials of regard from subscribers to

Hearth AND Home,

and so our

Merry Christmas

has begun. What more fitting Christmas Present for your friend in **City, Village, or Country**, than a year's subscription to **HEARTH AND HOME?** Because it is **Healthful and Pure** in **every Line**, in **every Engraving**, even in **every Advertisement**. The recipient of each successive number of this gift will not only have an article of beauty and utility, but it will serve as a weekly reminder of the giver. **REMEMBER**, in forming your judgment, that the gift we suggest your making is a beautifully Illustrated Weekly, with all the Departments needful to a complete **Family Newspaper.**

Therefore, help your **friend** to a
MERRY CHRISTMAS by sending him a receipt for a year's subscription, and help your **Children** to a
MERRY CHRISTMAS by placing our **Christmas Number** in their stockings, with a receipt for one year attached, and help your **Sunday-school Class** to a
MERRY CHRISTMAS by presenting them each with the paper for one year.

We call special attention to **OUR BOYS AND GIRLS'** Department as illustrating the fitness of **HEARTH AND HOME** for a Christmas Gift. This, edited by **Mrs. Mary E. Dodge**, is filled with **pleasing** and **instructive** Stories, Pictures, &c., and for arousing a healthful spirit of emulation in children, *has no equal.*

Our Story-Tellers are from among the most eminent writers, and we aim to displace the poor stories now so widely circulated, by those of the **purest character** and **highest grade.** The following brilliant, popular writers, are engaged for the coming year:

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TERMS—$3 a year; four copies, one year, $2 75 each; ten or more copies, $2 50 each. **Newsmen sell it everywhere at 8 cents a copy.**

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FOR SALE BY THE PRINCIPAL GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS.

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In fine WATCHES, DIAMONDS, rich JEWELRY and Sterling Silver, examine our prices, bearing in mind that our expenses are seventy-five per cent. less than they would be in Broadway.
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We have by far the largest, and in fact the only complete stock of Waltham Watches in the United States.

Ladies' Watches,
In both plain and ornamental cases, some richly enameled and engraved, others perfectly plain for monogram.

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In solid gold, open-face and hunting-cases, from $65 to $200 each, both with and without the stem-winding attachment.

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The BOYS' WALTHAM WATCH is a reliable time-keeper, and its small size, low price and attractive appearance especially recommend it.

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66 FULTON-ST. 68 FULTON-ST.

OVERCOATS—All Wool Blue Chinchilla Beaver	$15
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Our New Style Cape Overcoats in Great Variety.

REEFING JACKETS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch	$8
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REEFING JACKETS—All Wool Blue Moscow	13
REEFING JACKETS—Fine Moscow Beaver	15
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REEFING JACKETS—Finest Eskimo	22
WINTER SUITS—Heavy, all Wool, Scotch	$13
WINTER SUITS—Diagonal Scotch Cassimere	16
WINTER SUITS—Heavy Blue Diagonal Cass.	18
WINTER SUITS—Fine Fancy Cassimere, $18, $19 50, $22, $23 to	31
WINTER SUITS—Fine Black Doeskin	22
WINTER SUITS—Fine Moscow Beaver	30
WINTER SUITS—Finest Eskimo Beaver	35

Dress Suits of Finest Goods Imported.
PANTS—Fine Cassimere. Fashionable Stripes, $6, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8, $8 50, $9.
PANTS—In Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskin, Beavers, &c., in great variety.
Prices that beat the Market.
EDWARD EVANS'
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Spanish and German spoken.

NEW-YORK CLUB SKATES
Barney & Berry's Patent.
EVERY PART NICKLE-PLATED AND PROTECTED FROM RUST.
FOR SALE AT
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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
J. SÆNGER, Importer,
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